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SATURDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1932.

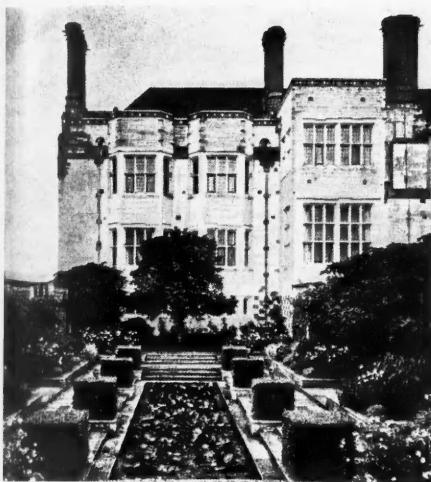
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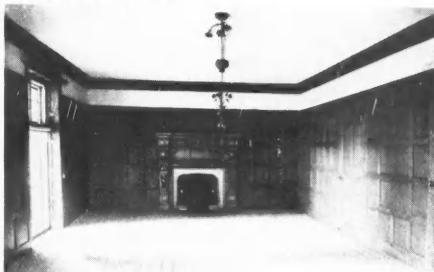
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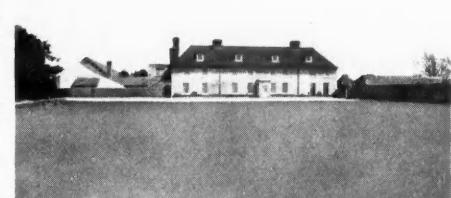
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GOOD MODERN
DRAINAGE.

The land extends to
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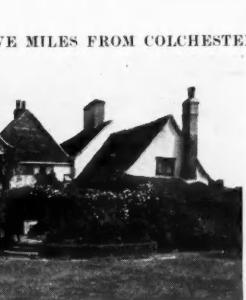
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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)



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The tenant would have the privilege of walking in the beautiful Gracedieu Woods which adjoin the gardens.

The Residence is well heated by radiators.

Full details of Messrs. JOHN GERMAN & SON, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, or HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (W 43,281.)



Offices: 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone No.
Regent 4304.

OSBORN & MERCER

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.I.

Telegraphic Address:
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

TROUT FISHING for three-quarters of a mile in well-known River. TEMPTING DORSET OFFER. Immediate inspection desirable.

CENTRE OF THE CATTISTOCK HUNT.



£8,000 WITH 77 ACRES OR £5,000 WITH 14 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,862.)

CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

standing high and convenient for station and the County Town.

Three reception.
Twelve bedrooms.
Two bathrooms.

FIVE COTTAGES.
FARMERY.
GARAGE.
STABLING.

The land is all rich pasture with a little woodland and an orchard.

HIGH UP WITH LONG RIVER FRONTRAGE AND FINE VIEWS OVER THE

FAVOURITE NORFOLK BROADS

(Boat-house and tea-house on the river banks).
TO BE SOLD, this

ARTISTIC UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

planned for economic upkeep and delightfully sunny.

Three reception rooms, billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms and all conveniences, including PASSENGER LIFT, electric light, central heating, etc.

GROUNDS OF UNIQUE CHARM

with a profusion of mature flowering shrubs and choice sub-tropical and other specimen trees.

Carriage drive with picturesque lodge,
Ample stabling and garage premises.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

A choice little Property of about

15 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,811.)

10 MILES FROM OXFORD

Close to a favourite reach of the River Thames and AN HOUR FROM LONDON



CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

occupying a secluded position on gravel soil, in exquisite gardens. Four reception, music room, nine principal bedrooms, three bathrooms and three servants' bedrooms.

The whole is in perfect order and up to date with electric light, central heating, telephone, etc.

LARGE GARAGE. AMPLE STABLING.

TWO FINE COTTAGES.

The gardens are a feature, well stocked and well maintained. Two hard tennis courts with large pavilion, walled kitchen garden, two orchards, pasture, etc.

£6,000 WITH 15 ACRES

representing only the cost of recent improvements.

Recommended from inspection by OSBORN and MERCER, as above. (15,762.)

BUCKS

Between Stoke Poges and Denham Golf Courses.
30 minutes from London.



ARTISTIC LITTLE HOUSE

standing well back from the road, facing South and in perfect order; square hall, two or three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two well-fitted bathrooms, servants' sitting room, etc.

Electric Light. Company's Water.

Delightful secluded gardens and a piece of woodland planted with innumerable bulbs and having a small lake with islands; double garage.

£3,750 WITH 4 ACRES

A choice little Property well recommended.

Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (15,612.)

BANBURY AND LEAMINGTON

(between).

First-rate Hunting Centre.



BEAUTIFUL OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE,

standing high with South aspect and pretty views. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms (the principal with lavatory basins, h, and c.), three bathrooms, etc.

Electric light and all conveniences.

Magnificent old grounds and rich pastureland.

Ample stabling, Garage, Cottage.

30 ACRES

FOR SALE AT HALF RECENT COST.

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN and MERCER, as above. (15,673.)

Privately available.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE

situated in the best residential district in the

EASTERN COUNTIES

about two hours from London and standing on gravel subsoil in a

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK.

It is of moderate size, sumptuously appointed and thoroughly up to date, whilst the beautiful grounds are in character.

The property includes numerous cottages, ample garage and stabling and all the attributes of a small estate of distinction.

50 ACRES

GOOD HUNTING. NEAR GOLF.

Photographs and full particulars of the Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,885.)

WILTSHIRE

Fine residential and sporting district within easy reach of London by express trains.

EXQUISITE JACOBEAN RESIDENCE



of mellowed stone with stone-tiled roof, mulioned windows, etc., standing in a nicely timbered park and approached by a long carriage drive with lodge.

Internally there is much beautiful oak panelling, many fine old fireplaces, and endless period features to delight the eye, but modern comforts have been skilfully introduced, including five bathrooms, laundry basins in principal bedrooms, electric light, automatic central heating, etc.

Five suite of reception rooms, eight principal bedrooms and ample bachelors' and servants' bedrooms.

Large heated garage, splendid stabling, men's rooms, etc.

THE MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS ARE A FEATURE

and are laid out with consummate taste in lawns with flower and rose landscape gardens, fishponds and fountains, sunken rose garden, etc.

£8,500 WITH 20 ACRES

(Further land and two miles of trout fishing available.)

Strongly recommended from inspection by the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,862.)



HAMPTON & SONS

Telephone: Whitehall 6767.

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

BRANCHES: WIMBLEDON (Phone 0080) AND HAMPSTEAD (Phone 6026)

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)



SOMERSET—NEAR TAUNTON

CLOSE TO THE BLACKDOWN HILLS.

VERY FINE HUNTING AND SPORTING CENTRE. GOLF OBTAINABLE.



BY ORDER OF HERBERT VIRTUE, ESQ.
FOR SALE AT A FIGURE REPRESENTING LAND VALUE ONLY.

HEALTHY BROMLEY, KENT

240ft. up on brow of hill, in choice position.

Sunny aspects; half-a-mile from one golf course and close to various others.

PICKHURST WOOD.



features; in all nearly ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE, having which could be sold off for development purposes if desired.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors, Messrs. LAWRENCE, MESSEY & CO., 16, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.

Comfortable Freehold RESIDENCE, with drive, and containing: Vestibule, central hall, three sunny reception rooms, sun parlor, conservatory, two baths, eight bedrooms (three fitted lavatory basins), workroom, and entrance-floor offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water, main drainage, constant hot water, telephone.

Double garage, heated glasshouse and frames; matured gardens with woodland walk and other extensive frontage; part of

OVERLOOKING THE BEAULIEU RIVER

HIGH UP WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS EXTENDING TO THE I.O.W.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS QUITE IDEAL MODERN RESIDENCE.

Good entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms (south), library, smoking room (all well proportioned), seven bedrooms, bathroom, servants' sitting room and offices.

Stabling with man's room, garage three cars, excellent cottage.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. TELEPHONE.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT TEN ACRES.

Well timbered, tennis lawn, and hard tennis court, terrace walk, woodland and meadow.

HUNTING.

SHOOTING.

YACHTING AND GOLF.

Full particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (H 12,915.)

ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR TO BE LET.

Standing well in a good position.

Spacious hall, large drawing room (both oak floors), dining room, study, ten or more bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' sitting room and capital offices.

TWO GARAGES, STABLING, ONE OR THREE COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE OLD GROUNDS, three paddocks (now let)

ABOUT ELEVEN ACRES.

including two full-size tennis courts, well-stocked walled fruit and vegetable gardens, etc.

C.O.S. WATER AND GAS. ELECTRIC MAINS AT GATES. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (W 43,251.)

FINEST POSITION ON THE FAMOUS

WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE

With views of considerable extent, embracing Sunningdale Golf Links and Chobham Ridges.

AN IDEAL HOUSE, built in the best possible manner regardless of expense and situated in FIVE ACRES. Inexpensive to maintain.

The accommodation includes: Tiled lobby, cloak room and lavatory, staircase hall, loggia, beautiful drawing room, spacious dining room, library, seven bedrooms, three fine bathrooms, perfect offices, servants' sitting room, etc.; lavatory basins in bedrooms.

Spacious garage, chauffeur's room and large recreation room, which can be converted into three-roomed flat for chauffeur.

Lovely rose garden, crazy paving, banks of young shrubs, grass walks, orchard, small kitchen garden, pine and heather.

Electric light throughout. Most modern system of central heating.

ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Undoubtedly one of the choicest of the smaller properties now on the market in this favoured district.

Price and full details of HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (S. 43,746.)

CLOSE TO THE SEA.

ON CORNWALL'S GLORIOUS COAST

BETWEEN LIZARD POINT AND FALMOUTH.

For SALE, a modern labourer's HOUSE, having all comforts and conveniences. Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, and ample offices.

Excellent water, electric light from own plant; modern drainage, refrigeration.

Garage, sheds, three greenhouses (two heated). Attractively laid-out grounds, tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens; in all about THREE ACRES.



PRICE ASKED, £2,650.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (E. 30,522.)

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING LONDON FLORISTS WITH DAFFODILS.

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (C 44,411.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3131.

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

REOWNED BORDER PROPERTY WITH FAMOUS STRETCH OF SALMON FISHING THE FAMOUS TEMPLE POOL AND LONG FRONTOAGE TO THE RIVER TWEED.



**"LEES," COLDSTREAM,
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.**
Approached from Coldstream by a drive with lodge through the Park to the stone-built House in magnificent situation commanding extensive views.
ENTRANCE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION,
BILLIARD, EIGHT PRINCIPAL AND
FIVE STAFF BEDROOMS, NURSERIES,
THREE BATHROOMS, COMPLETE
OFFICES AND USEFUL BUILDINGS.
Old walled garden.
COMPANY'S GAS.
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.
LARGE STABLE YARD AND GARAGE.
NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
Finely timbered park of about
50 ACRES.



The Residence can be Purchased separately with or without the exclusive fishing rights.—Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

ONLY NINE MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH

Yet amidst rural surroundings. Woodlands and commons. 500ft. above sea level. Beautiful views. Adjoining Private Park.

UNUSUALLY FINE MODERN HOUSE, erected a few years ago by well-known architect. Long drive with double lodge. Gravel soil. Three reception, large lounge, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms. Electric light and power, gas and water, all laid on from mains, main drainage, telephone. Garage for four cars. Second lodge. Well-wooded pleasure grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, natural woodland, etc.; in all

NEARLY TEN ACRES

EXCELLENT GOLF. REDUCED PRICE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WHERE THREE HOME COUNTIES MEET

ENCHANTING SCENERY TWO MILES FROM FAMOUS GOLF COURSE, 300FT. UP ON SANDY SOIL. BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. Every possible modern requirement installed. The last word in comfort. Hot and cold water everywhere. Tasteful decorations. Long carriage drive. Beautiful views. Southern exposure. Secluded and private. Five reception, fourteen bedrooms (eleven have hand basins), five bathrooms; concealed radiators, electric light, Coop's water available; fine old XIXth century barn used as a skating rink, garage for six, stabling, home farm, four cottages; GARDENS planned by well-known landscape gardener, hard court, two grass courts, rock and water garden, lake and fishponds connected by trout stream; old yew hedges, orchards, parkland.

OVER 70 ACRES

PRICE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

Hunting, Shooting and Golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

A SUN-TRAP IN A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

A SURREY DOWN

500FT. UP.

MAGNIFICENT SOUTH-WESTERLY VIEWS.

LIGHT SOIL.

CHARMING REPLICA OF OLD FARMHOUSE.

All period characteristics; half timbering, lattice windows, old brick gables; crazy paved drive.

Hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, three bathrooms, model offices; garage and chauffeur's bedroom.

All modern amenities. Co.'s water, Co.'s electric light and power and gas, main drainage, central heating.

Polished floors.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN; herbaceous borders, lawns, rose garden; dwarf stone walls, box hedges; the whole well timbered with beech; in all about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended from personal inspection from the Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



BEAUTIFUL WEST SUSSEX

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE SEA. EASY REACH OF SOUTH DOWNS.

CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, occupying secluded position away from noisy roads. CARRIAGE DRIVE, GRAVEL SOIL. RESTFUL RETREAT. Four reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, EXCELLENT WATER, TELEPHONE, modern drainage. Stabling and garage for five cars, farmbuildings, and three cottages. Delightful old-world gardens, finely timbered and particularly charming, intersected by a small trout stream, wide-spreading lawns, walled kitchen garden, chestnut grove and meadowland; in all

ABOUT TEN ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

SEVERAL GOOD GOLF COURSES. YACHTING.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF LONDON

ON SOUTHERN SLOPE. Overlooking Private Park, 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

FINE OLD PERIOD HOUSE, DATING FROM THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES I, ERECTED AFTER PLANS BY INIGO JONES, A.D. 1636. Melton red brick. Highly interesting features. Sand soil. Four reception, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, telephone, Company's water, modern drainage. Stabling, garages, two cottages. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, lawns, handsome timber, picturesque Cedars of Lebanon, tennis and croquet, walled kitchen garden, lily pond and parkland; in all

ABOUT TWENTY ACRES

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Hunting and golf. IDEAL FOR CITY MAN.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

EXCELLENT CENTRE FOR FIRST CLASS HUNTING

ON THE EDGE OF THE COTSWOLDS. NON-STOP MAIN LINE SERVICE IN ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS. OVER 400FT. UP. FINE VIEWS. CLOSE TO OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.

FINE OLD STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN HOUSE, LONG DRIVE WITH LODGE, SECLUDED AND QUIET. LIMESTONE SOIL. Every modern convenience. Large sums spent in improvements. Three reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, telephone, water by gravitation, modern drainage. Hunting stabling. Garage for three cars. Terraced gardens, well timbered, grass tennis court, and paddocks, in all

OVER TEN ACRES

LOW PRICE.

Hunting five days a week with Duke of Beaufort's, V.W.H. (Lord Bathurst), and the Berkeley. Golf links two miles distant. Polo clubs in the vicinity. Strongly recommended. PHOTOGRAPHS.—SOLE LONDON AGENTS, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

PETERSFIELD AND WEST MEON

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD SURROUNDINGS.

PICTURESQUE OLD PERIOD HOUSE, with every convenience; subject of heavy expenditure; well away from main roads; enclosed by private Estate. Four reception, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, WATER BY GRAVITATION; garages and outbuildings; delightful gardens, walled garden, fine old shady trees, lawns;

SIX ACRES

A THOROUGHLY QUIET AND RESTFUL RETREAT.

Old-world village close by; easy reach of main line stations and golf links. Trout fishing and hunting in the vicinity.

TO BE LET ON LEASE AT LOW RENT, OR WOULD BE SOLD.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SURROUNDED BY ASHDOWN FOREST

600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. GRAVEL SOIL.

PANORAMIC VISTAS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE BARGAIN OF THE YEAR.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE.



JUST UNDER TEN ACRES

£5,500 FOR IMMEDIATE SALE or £3,500 WITH THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

DIRECT ROAD TO THE SOUTH COAST. FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.—OWNER'S AGENTS, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS
 (ESTABLISHED 1778).
 25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

OXON—LONDON 45 MILES
 A DIGNIFIED OLD HISTORICAL RESIDENCE, DATED 1241.

BOUNDED BY THE RIVER THAME.
 APPROACHED THROUGH A FINE GATE HOUSE; entirely modernised and up to date in every way; lounge hall, fine billiard and music rooms, chapel, two reception, six-seven bed, two baths; excellent Guest House; lodge, stabling, garage, etc.; all main services.

WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS; lawns, two hard tennis courts, picturesque terraces and rockeries, tea house, kitchen garden, park-like meadow.

FOURTEEN ACRES.

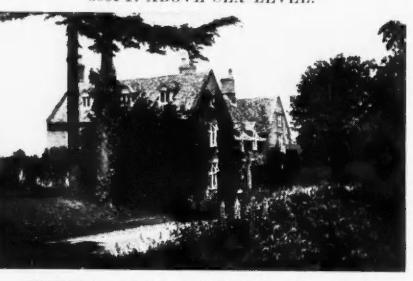
FOR SALE. FREEHOLD. INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.
 GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (8 6064.)

SUSSEX. NEAR COAST
 In a fine position.
 STATION, one-and-a-half miles. Golf links near.

FINE BRICK AND STONE BUILT RESIDENCE
 Lounge hall, three reception, good offices, ten bed, two bathrooms.
 Garage and chauffeur's cottage.
 Delightful old-world garden; in all
ABOUT FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES
 FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
 An adjoining farm can be had if desired.
 GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.
 (A 2405.)

**ALMOST A MUSEUM PIECE.
 UNDER 25 MILES FROM LONDON, IN SURREY**

CHARMING XVITH CENTURY RESIDENCE
 Hall, four reception, six bed, bath, etc.
 Electric light, main water, heating, modern drains; garage for two, two picturesque barns.
 FREEHOLD FOR SALE, WITH 21 ACRES.
 More land available.
 Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C 1459.)

NEAR BANBURY
 Hunting with four packs.
 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

BEAUTIFUL XVIII CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.
 Six bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, two reception rooms; electric light, modern drainage, main water available, garage, fine old tithe barn, farmbuildings, etc. Charming grounds, with hard tennis court and paddock; in all
ABOUT NINE ACRES.
 MODERATE PRICE, FREEHOLD.
 GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.
 (C 6079.)

**ESTATE OFFICES,
 RUGBY.
 18, BENNETT'S HILL,
 BIRMINGHAM.**

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK
 LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

**44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
 LONDON, S.W.1.
 140, HIGH ST., OXFORD.
 AND CHIPPING NORTON.**

CLOSE TO THE BORDERS OF DORSET.
 Few miles from Sherborne.
£3,000 FREEHOLD.—Genuine TUDOR
 MANOR HOUSE, in beautiful order and possessing open fireplaces, stone mullioned windows, oak beams and oak floors, etc. Panelled hall (18ft. by 18ft.), dining room (27ft. by 18ft.), drawing room (18ft. by 18ft.), cloakroom, servants' hall, seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Electric light and central heating, telephone, main water; garage and stable; lovely old garden with tennis lawn; area about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES (four acres pasture can be rented). Cottage can be purchased. Hunting with Blackmore Vale Hounds.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 12,060.)

DEVONSHIRE
In the prettiest part of the country, close to Dartmoor, under fifteen miles from Exeter.
£2,750 WITH 4 ACRES, £4,750 WITH 184 ACRES.
600 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, in a sheltered spot, commanding panoramic views probably unsurpassed in Devon; south aspect.
 Hall and three sitting rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light and central heating, STABLING AND GARAGE.
 TWO COTTAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT.
 UNDOUBTEDLY A GREAT BARGAIN.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 12,108.)

SURREY
 A few miles from Guildford.
TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.
THIS delightful brick-built and tiled COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a replica of an old Surrey farmhouse, standing 300ft. above sea level with south aspect, commanding beautiful views; motor omnibus service to Guildford. Accommodation: Lounge hall 24ft. by 15ft. and two other sitting rooms, eight bedrooms, large bathroom (another one could be made at small cost); Company's water, gas, electric light and central heating; stabling and garage; simple gardens and about EIGHT-AND-A-HALF ACRES of pasture.—Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9920.)

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES
 including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.
WALLER & KING, F.A.I.
 ESTATE AGENTS,
 THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.
 Business Established over 100 years.

BEAUTIFUL GLAMORGAN.
CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
 for SALE or to Let Furnished, four to six months from October, overlooking beautiful sands and sea. Sheltered from N. and E. winds. Four reception, sun parlour, eight bedrooms, two baths; central heating, electric light, telephone; secluded garden, chauffeur's cottage.

NEAR GOLF LINKS AND HUNTING.
 Four miles G.W.R. station. Let 6 guineas weekly, including gardener.—JOHN, Craig-yr-Eos, Southerndown.

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

SHOOTINGS AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES
 IN THE MOST SPORTING PARTS OF SCOTLAND
E. HOLMES, F.L.A.S.,
 ESTATE OFFICE, CASTLE-DOUGLAS, N.B.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weso,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

550FT. UP ON THE CHILTERNNS

THIS BEAUTIFULLY BUILT
MODERN HOUSE,
APPROACHED BY LONG DRIVE
WITH LODGE.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
SIXTEEN BEDROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS.

*Main electric light and water,
Central heating,
Modern drainage.*



BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
GORGEOUS VIEWS TO THE HOG'S
BACK.
GARAGE. STABLING.
FOUR COTTAGES.
PADDOCKS AND BEECHWOODS,
making
54 ACRES IN ALL.

PRICE HALVED.

Photographs and full particulars from
JOHN D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square,
London, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.) (40,873.)

LOVELY SPOT IN SOUTH DEVON, AND CLOSE TO EXETER

UNDER THREE HOURS FROM TOWN.

THIS DELIGHTFUL
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
part dating from an earlier period, standing
high and facing south, in well-timbered
park-like lands of nearly
65 ACRES.

The House has recently been beautifully
redecorated by an eminent London firm
and is in perfect order and has every
modern convenience.

Sixteen bedrooms (several have basins,
(b. and c.).

Five bathrooms, four reception rooms,

LARGE GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.
THREE GOOD COTTAGES.
LAUNDRY.



COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS,
WATER AND DRAINAGE.

New central heating installation and
electric wiring.

Beautifully laid-out grounds, woodlands
and stream.

Convenient for golf, and hunting
with several packs.

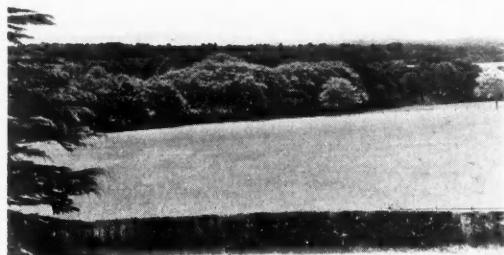
FOR SALE AT A
MOST REASONABLE PRICE,
or might be Let, furnished, with option
to purchase.

Strongly recommended by JOHN D.
Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.
(Mayfair 6341.) (70,242.)

JUST IN THE MARKET

LYDWICKE, SLINFOLD, NEAR HORSHAM

One mile from Slinfold Station, Church and Village, and within a few minutes' walk of bus service, five miles from Horsham Town and Station, with frequent trains to London in one hour.



CHARMING COUNTRY RESI-
DENCE, approached by a carriage
drive with lodge entrance, and
occupying a beautiful position on a
southern slope of a hill, commanding
glorious views to the South
Downs. It contains hall, three re-
ception rooms, eleven bedrooms,
two bathrooms, convenient offices,
etc. Electric light, cesspool drainage,
ample water. Beautiful grounds,
timbered parkland and lake.

Stabling, garage, farmhouse.
Four cottages.

Model farmbuildings.

Hunting, shooting and golf.



FOR SALE WITH 224 OR 70 ACRES.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN CHURCHMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, Horsham, Sussex; or JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
(Mayfair 6341.) (30,353.)

PRICE £3,950. FOURTEEN MILES FROM TOWN

EXCELLENT ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE AND GOOD MOTORING ROAD.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT
PRE-WAR HOUSE,
designed by Mr. Maurice Webb.

PANELLED HALL, DINING, DRAW-
ING AND BILLIARDS ROOMS,
ELEVEN BED AND FOUR
DRESSING ROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS.

*Central heating. Main drainage.
Company's water.
Electric light.
Garage with flat over.*



STABLING.

LOVELY GARDENS WITH
POOL.

TWO COTTAGES AND FARMERY
IF REQUIRED.

FOR SALE.

WITH 5 OR UP TO
32 ACRES.

Further particulars from the Agents,
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley
Square, London, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.)
(31,704.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Regent 4206.
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

GLOS. — LOVELY TUDOR HOUSE, FULL OF OLD OAK PANELLING, BEAMS, ETC. Hall, 2 excellent reception rooms, bathroom, 7 bedrooms. Modern conveniences, garage. Charming but inexpensive gardens. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (14,192.)

£1,800. FREEHOLD.
6 MILES CROYDON (rural part; 1 550ft. up).
2 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 w.c.'s. Telephone: Co.'s water. Central heating. Garage; charming gardens, tennis court and grassland; in all 3 ACRES. £2,300 for whole, or £1,800 with gardens. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (16,217.)

For SALE or to LET.
ELSTREE (10 minutes station, 400ft. up, gravel soil). — Attractive RESIDENCE, well back from road, lodge at entrance; lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom. Every modern convenience; 2 garages, stabling; well-timbered grounds, tennis and other lawns, rose garden, rockeries, orchard, grassland; in all about 10 ACRES.

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (11,447.)

BARGAIN AT £3,900.
HAYWARDS HEATH (6 miles; 50 minutes London). — 1 mile local station; high position commanding extensive views.—Most charming Modern RESIDENCE, in excellent order. 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms, Co.'s electric light, 'phone, central heating. Garage. Delightful grounds, tennis, rock, rose and kitchen gardens. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (10,630.)

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. 24 ACRES.
NORFOLK (4 miles Norwich and handy for the Broads; delightful rural position well above the Yare). — For SALE,

LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, with all modern conveniences. Quaint hall, 4 reception, 2 bath, 8 to 10 bedrooms. Electric light, telephone, central heating, excellent water. Garages, stabling, small farmery; charming pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet, rock garden, kitchen garden, woodland and excellent pastureland. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (16,351.)



£2,750 WITH 2 ACRES. MORE LAND AVAILABLE.
MINCHINHAMPTON (Close to golf course). — Attractive GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE. Hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, 7 bedrooms, etc. Garage. Electric light, telephone, Co.'s water, perfect drainage. Charming pleasure grounds, and grassland. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (16,162.)

£150 PER ANNUM, OR WOULD BE SOLD.
1,500-2,500 acres of shooting (optional).

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TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (7860.)

SUFFOLK

Within easy reach of Woodbridge, Ipswich and Aldeburgh.

XVII CENTURY RESIDENCE, in a finely timbered park, approached by 3 long drives, each with lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, panelled walnut, fine suite reception rooms. 8 bathrooms, 24 bed and dressing rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Excellent stabling and garages, cottages and outbuildings. LOVELY OLD GARDENS, 3 tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, orchard, cricket ground, covered swimming bath, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 530 OR 730 ACRES.
The Estate affords very good shooting.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (6730.)

£2,500. Bargain. Might let Unfurnished.

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LONDON, W.1.

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Telephones:
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Hunting with three packs.

300ft. above sea level.



FOR SALE, this fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, modernised and possessing historical associations, and affording eight bedrooms, bathroom, hall and three reception rooms. Electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage; large garage and useful outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL WALLED GARDEN, well timbered, and inexpensive of upkeep; in all about ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES. EXCELLENT SPORTING AND SOCIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD. GOLF FOUR MILES DISTANT.

Personally inspected by Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

Close to a FAMOUS SUSSEX GOLF COURSE

High up on sandy gravel sub-soil.



PICTURESQUE XVII CENTURY FARMHOUSE with the original delightful features; five bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, maid's sitting room; Company's electric light, water and gas, central heating. Garage with chauffeur's accommodation.

PERFECT OLD-WORLD GARDEN with many most delightful characteristics, including an old thatched loggia, orchard, etc.; in all about FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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London Office:
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ON THE SOUTH DOWNS
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Particulars and conditions of Sale with plan in due course, of Messrs. RAVENSCROFT, WOODWARD & Co., Solicitors, 15, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, and with orders to view of the Auctioneers, as above.

VALUABLE

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES

ON THE NORTHEASE ESTATE,

ranging from 5 acres to 77 acres in extent.
FARM OF 280 ACRES.

Another farm of 108 acres, fine old historical Sussex barn available for conversion into a dwelling house and studio, other buildings, etc.

In all about

597 ACRES.

BRACKETT & SONS

will SELL the above in 26 Lots, at the White Hart Hotel, Lewes, in the month of October (unless previously disposed of).

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VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, standing over 400ft. above sea level, carriage drive, south aspect and exceptionally well built.

Lounge hall, cloakroom, four reception rooms, eight bedrooms, dressing room, two baths, complete domestic offices, with servants' sitting room.

CO'S WATER. GAS. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. Central heating and lift.

SPACIOUS OUTBUILDINGS AND DETACHED BUNGALOW.

MATURED GROUNDS, tennis court, rose garden, orchard, etc.; in all

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
EXECUTORS PREPARED TO ACCEPT REASONABLE FIGURE.

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SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
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GLOS. (on the Berkeley Estate, about two miles from the kennels). — Charming old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, seven beds, three maids' beds, bath; water laid on, electric light, telephone, independent hot water supply; good stabling, garage, cottage; attractive grounds with tennis lawn, nine acres pastureland. Rent £120.—Apply, BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (A. 1.)

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FREEHOLD.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate amidst delightful surroundings on the southern slope of Brent Knoll Hill and commanding magnificent views. Lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, ten bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three bathrooms, excellent domestic offices

A SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE OF

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FARMHOUSE AND BUILDINGS.

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TWO DELIGHTFUL COTTAGES.

Price and order to view from the Agents, Messrs. J. H. PALMER & SONS, Bank Chambers, Burnham-on-Sea.

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EXPENSE MINIMISED, COMFORT ASSURED.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

ON THE CONFINES OF A WONDERFULLY PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD SUSSEX VILLAGE, ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

ONLY 45 MINUTES' EXPRESS TO CITY AND WEST END, AND A SHORT MOTOR RUN TO THE COAST.



THE SWIMMING POOL.

A SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

APPROACHED BY TWO LONG
DRIVES, IS STONE BUILT,
STANDS ON HIGH GROUND
AND ENJOYS
REALLY WONDERFUL
VIEWS



VIEW FROM THE PARK.

LARGE LOUNGE HALL.
TEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

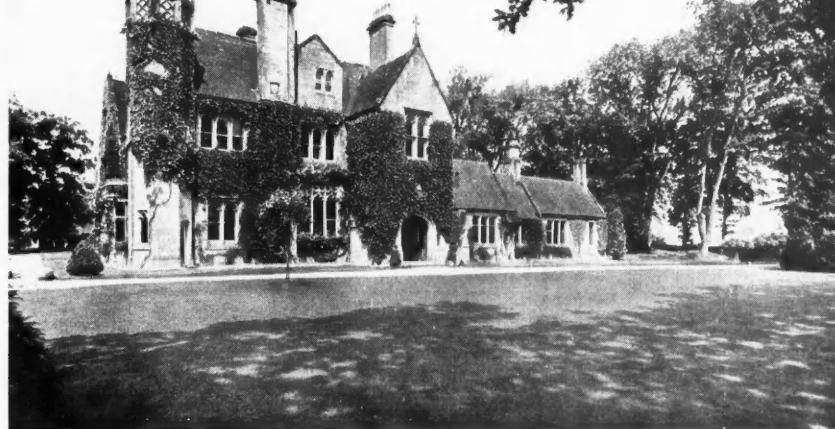
FOUR RECEPTION AND BILLIARD LOUNGE, ALL WITH OAK PARQUET FLOORS.
FOUR LUXURIOUSLY FITTED BATHROOMS. MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC
LIGHT AND WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.

INDEPENDENT HOT
WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE.



THE ENTRANCE FRONT.

GARAGE FOR FIVE
CARS.

COTTAGE.

USEFUL
OUTBUILDINGS.

WONDERFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS RECONSTRUCTED BY LEADING FIRM OF LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

WIDE TERRACES.

SUNK SWIMMING POOL 40FT. BY 15FT

GLORIOUS HERBACEOUS BORDERS.



THE HERBACEOUS BORDERS.

TWO TENNIS COURTS
AND HARD COURT.

PARTLY WALLED KITCHEN
GARDEN WITH
WELL-TIMBERED PARK,
FOREST AND OTHER TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, YEW
HEDGES, ETC.
IN ALL

20 ACRES



ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE GARDENS.

FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST

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SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE FOR SALE WITH 120 ACRES.



High up in a lovely situation. In most wonderful order with grand oak beams, open fireplaces and other features. Eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms.

ELETRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage, stabling, several cottages; perfect old gardens; model farm for pedigree herd.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

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XVTH CENTURY REPLICA

South aspect; 400ft. up; station one-and-a-half miles.



Ten bed and dressing rooms, four tiled bathrooms, sun room, entrance hall, magnificent galleried great hall, three living rooms, compact domestic offices; Company's electric light, power and water, central heating; delightful gardens; garages, farmbuildings, two good cottages; park-like grassland and woodland.

THE FREEHOLD IS OFFERED FOR SALE WITH

25 ACRES AT £12,000.

A further 50 acres could probably be purchased if required.

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BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND EDENBRIDGE.



500ft. up, magnificent scenery; 26 miles to London; fine oak paneling; in perfect order.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Panelling, lounge, two other reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS.

Hard and grass tennis courts; garages, home farm, etc.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Shooting over 500 acres available.

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COUNTRY HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER, set in finely timbered gardens and park.

In splendid order with choice fireplaces; electric light, central heating, modern drainage, telephone; entrance hall 26ft. by 13ft., three charming reception rooms (the drawing room 30ft. by 19ft.), billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

Stabling, garages for several cars, chauffeur's flat, lodge and cottage.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE WITH 41 ACRES.

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G. H. NEWBERRY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

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400ft. up. Sand soil. Lovely views.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN
HOUSE: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, good offices. Electric light, Coy's water. Parquet floors. Garage, stabling, good cottage. VERY CHARMING GARDENS, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland; about 34 ACRES.

FREEHOLD PRICE, £8,000.

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Midst of rural and unspoiled countryside. Thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms. Electric light, splendid water supply. Thoroughly modernised hunter stabling (six boxes, one stall), garages, three cottages.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS, timbered meadowland.

ABOUT 100 ACRES.

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STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.



NEAR FALMOUTH AND TRURO.

SOUTH CORNWALL

"TREVALES," STITHIANS.

500ft. up, facing south, delightful views; approached by two drives, one with entrance lodge; galleried lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, nine bedrooms, bathroom, complete domestic offices; Company's electric light and power, modern drainage, capital water supply; stabling, garage, cottage, lodge. DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS of a sub-tropical nature with extensive lawns, walled kitchen garden, sunk garden, together with a small copice; about

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Yachting. Golf. Fishing. Hunting.

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22 miles London. Easy reach station.

AN OAK-BEAMED COUNTRY HOME

in pretty rural position. Six bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, cloakroom and complete offices. Garage and other outbuildings.

THREE ACRES (more land available). Company's water. Electric light, etc.

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(at low figures).



On the southern slopes of

GLORIOUS CROCKHAM HILL

in a retired situation, well away from traffic noises, thus

Property enjoys marvellous distant views.

SEVEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

Complete domestic offices. Double garage and five-room

cottage. Pretty matured grounds, including tennis lawn,

orchard, copse and paddock, in all

TEN ACRES (less if required).

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8 QUEEN STREET, EXETER.

Telephone : 3204. Est. 1884.

DEVON. NORTH.

BETWEEN EXETER AND BARNSTAPLE.

500ft. above sea, with magnificent views over Dartmoor.

SPLENDID SPORTING DISTRICT.

CHRAMING, CREEPER-CLAD GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE, in secluded position, approached by carriage drive; lounge hall, three reception, nine bedrooms bath; exceptionally attractive grounds, tennis court, woodland walk, kitchen and fruit garden, paddock.

SEVEN ACRES.

PRICE £2,500. RENT £120 PER ANNUM.

Apply RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Estate Agents, Exeter, FORD, HARRIS, FORD & SIMEY, 25, Southernhay West, Exeter, Solicitors.

FARM for SALE in Northern Rhodesia, consisting of

1,000 acres virgin soil; good water all the year round;

reasonable price; healthy; within easy reach of township.—

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A TUDOR MANOR IN HAMPSHIRE

50 MILES LONDON. NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF.
RESTORED AND MODERNISED REGARDLESS OF COST. OAK BEAMS,
PANELLING, OPEN FIRES, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.



LODGE, FIVE COTTAGES, GARAGES AND STABLES.

85 ACRES

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF COST.

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With central heating, main electricity and water, running water in bedrooms, and seven tiled bathrooms.

There are four reception, including fine old baronial hall 50ft. long, a dozen bedrooms, and tiled kitchen quarters.

GLORIOUS GARDENS
wherein the streams, waterfalls and pools are an exquisite feature. Woodland and pasture.

A COTSWOLD GEM (XVIITH CENTURY)

EXQUISITE OLD-WORLD SETTING. 600FT. UP.
"AN OASIS OF PEACE IN A NOISY WORLD."

NEAR STOW AND BOURTON-ON-WATER.



Overlooking the valley of the Windrush. Easy reach of Kingham, Broadway and Cheltenham, 80 miles London. Fascinating stone-built and stonewalled cottage-style House, restored and modernised by an artist; three sitting rooms, beautiful music room, 57ft. by 20ft., with raftered ceiling and gallery. Oak and elm floors, open fires; six bedrooms, a "super" bathroom.

Fixed basins in bedrooms; main water; garage, ENCHANTING OLD ENGLISH GARDENS, ORCHARD AND PADDOCK. A MANIFESTLY BEAUTIFUL LITTLE "SHOW PLACE."

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ON A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HEATH. 38 MINUTES LONDON.
Adjoining commons and woods. Off the beaten track, but easily accessible.

CANNOT BE SPOILED BY BUILDING.



Central heating, main electricity and water; two garages. Wonderfully pretty old world gardens with tennis court. A delightful setting for a small country home of exceptional character and charm.

ONLY 3,000 GUINEAS. WITH 2 ACRES

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Excellent facilities for riding, 550ft. up. Between Old Amersham and Missenden. Prettiest part of the Chilterns.

An arrestingly attractive old red brick House, creeper clad, with tiled roof, dormer windows, and leaded lights (some original XVIIIth century glass), oak beams and open fires; three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom, basins in bedrooms.

First-class modern HOUSE, nineteen miles London.

Three reception, Sitting room for maids,

Six bedrooms,

Tiled bathroom,

Basins in two bedrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.

NORMAL VALUE £8,000

TO-DAY'S PRICE £5,000

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE REPLICA. WITH 23 ACRES.

35 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON.

Secluded position 300ft. up; amidst some of the prettiest scenery in the Home Counties.

Golf, hunting and good society. The House is full of architectural character and in excellent order.

Large three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, white tiled offices, central heating, electric light, main water; large garage, stables, two cottages. Exceptionally fine tennis court and unusually attractive gardens shaded by majestic old trees.

If desired the adjoining dairy farm of 105 acres could be bought for £2,000.

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OUTSKIRTS OF LEATHERHEAD.

300FT. UP. DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS. AWAY FROM TRAFFIC. CLOSE TO TYRRELL'S WOOD GOLF.



First-class modern HOUSE,

nineteen miles London.

Three reception,

Sitting room for maids,

Six bedrooms,

Tiled bathroom,

Basins in two bedrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.

HARD TENNIS COURT AND ATTRACTIVE GARDEN OF

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE

£3,300 FREEHOLD.

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A STONE'S THROW FROM GOLF LINKS

ADJACENT TO BANSTEAD DOWNS AND CUDDINGTON COURSES.

ELEVEN MILES SOUTH.

BRACING AND OPEN POSITION, 400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



MAIN DRAINAGE. CO'S ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER. GARAGE.

PRETTY GARDEN WITH SHADY TREES.

ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE. FREEHOLD, £3,500

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IN THIS MODERATE-SIZED ESTATE. ONE HOUR LONDON.

GEORGIAN HOUSE. 60 ACRES.

IN AN EMINENTLY DESIRABLE SOCIAL AND SPORTING AREA.



Hunting, shooting, fishing and golf. A large sum of money has been spent on modernising and interior decoration, and the Residence is in beautiful order.

Approached through small park by long drive; four spacious and lofty reception, eleven bedrooms (two with dressing rooms), three baths; running water in every bedroom; central heating throughout.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

Entrance lodge, four cottages, garage and stables. Grandly timbered grounds and walled-in flower gardens, parklike meadowland.

FOR SALE AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE

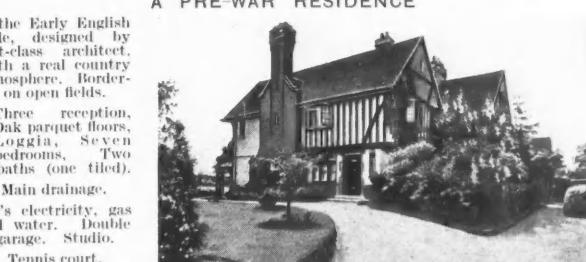
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OPEN COUNTRY ON THE SURREY HEIGHTS. 500FT. UP.

Seventeen miles London. Electric services to West End and City.

A PRE-WAR RESIDENCE



in the Early English style, designed by first-class architect. With a real country atmosphere. Bordering on open fields.

Three reception, Oak parquet floors, Loggia. Seven bedrooms, Two baths (one tiled). Main drainage. Co's electricity, gas and water. Double garage. Studio.

Tennis court.

ATTRACTIVE, OLD-ESTABLISHED GARDENS, WELL STOCKED WITH FLOWERS, SHADY TREES, ETC.

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,500

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One mile from Shillingstone, four miles from Sturminster Newton, and six miles from Blandford.

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS.
In charming rural country.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.**

Situated in a delightful position on high ground.

Nine principal and secondary bedrooms, servants' bedrooms, bathroom, oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, servants' hall, ample domestic offices.

OUTHOUSES.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

EXCELLENT STABLING.



BEAUTIFUL MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

tennis court, productive kitchen garden, orchards, choice pastureland.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT,
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Also

TWO ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES, with good gardens ; the whole extends to an area of about

21 ACRES.

LOW PRICE, £4,000, FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars of FOX & SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.



BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ALEXANDER KNIGHT, ESQ.

CHILDE OKEFORD, DORSET

Six miles from Blandford.

Hunting with the Portman, Miss Guest's and Blackmore Vale Hounds.

THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

"LONG LYNCH."

Five principal bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two servants' bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, ample domestic offices.

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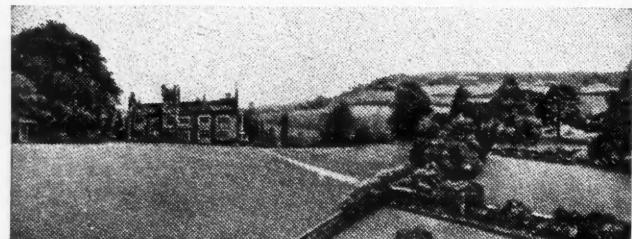
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PROSPECTS of PEDIGREE STOCK

N.P.B.A. AND PIG POLICY.—Among the proposals placed by the National Pig Breeders' Association before the Reorganisation Commission on Pigs, support was given to the N.F.U.'s scheme for the marketing of fat stock and dead meat. The quota-cum-tariff policy was also regarded as essential. The Association was against the scrapping of breeds by legislative action. The licensing of boars was regarded as essential, while further recommendations were: the registration of producers; the development of pig-recording; the development of educational work; the speeding up of veterinary and nutrition experimental and research work, and the promotion of advisory work generally.

SALE OF FAT CATTLE ON A GRADE BASIS.—The Ministry of Agriculture has published a second edition of Marketing Leaflet No. 27, which deals with the consignment of fat cattle gradable on the basis of the National Mark Beef Scheme direct from the farm to the abattoir for sale on a grade and dead weight basis. A farmer wishing to adopt this method of sale informs the Ministry of the number, general description, and approximate weight of the animals he has to offer. The Ministry's grader at the centre to which the farmer wishes to send his cattle then obtain quotations for the cattle based on the statutory grades, from a number of wholesalers; these quotations are forwarded

register, prize record, and transfers of ownership. The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on October 18th (Dairy Show week).

MODERN MILK PRODUCTION.—This is the title of Bulletin No. 52, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net. The Bulletin deals with the practical points associated with milk production, attention being paid to the selection of suitable cattle, hand and machine milking, milk-recording, cleanliness in the dairy and milking routine, and bacterial influences. Mr. James Mackintosh and Dr. A. T. R. Mattick, of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, have compiled the greater part of the material.

DEATH OF NOTED SIRE.—The noted stock bull Seraphina's Warrior 145361 died recently at the age of fifteen and a half years. He was by Warthol's Warrior 146206 (whose dam was a 1,000 guinea cow) and out of Derbyshire Seraphina, 3rd, sold at Penrith for 550 guineas, and which had an official milk yield of 1,320 gallons with her 1920 calf. Bred in Cumberland by Mr. A. Adamson, late of Springs Farm, Keswick, it was in the sister county of Westmorland, however, that he established his reputation and qualified for entry in the D.S.A. Register of Merit for bulls. For four years he was chief stock bull in the late Lord H. C. Bentinck's herd at



FRIESIAN BULL, CALDWELL PEL PILOT 4TH

Mr. T. Brown of Haslington, near Crewe, has had a most successful season with this bull. He was a big winner in Scotland this year. 1st and Champion at Notts, 1st and Champion Shropshire and West Midland, 1st and Reserve Champion Royal Welsh, 1st Frodsham, etc.

to the farmer, who, if he accepts them, consigns his cattle to the grading centre, where they are graded by the Ministry's grader and weighed in his presence; a certificate of grade and dead weight signed by the grader is then forwarded to the sender, who receives payment from the buyer on the basis of this certificate. When this experiment was first started, one obstacle to its success arose from the fact that in this method of sale the seller had to take the risk of condemnation of the carcass for disease, whereas by the normal method of sale the buyer takes this risk. Now, however, insurance facilities have been arranged by the Ministry with the wholesale butchers and the National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society, and this obstacle has in effect been removed. Full particulars of the scheme are contained in the leaflet, which is obtainable free of charge from the Ministry of Agriculture, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

DARTMOOR SHEEP SALE.—A very poor trade was experienced at Tavistock for Dartmoor sheep, the highest price being 14½ guineas. The general level of prices was much below last year, which is the common experience throughout the country.

BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY.—No. 43 of the British Goat Society's Herd Book has just been issued and may be obtained from the Secretary, Roydon Road, Diss, Norfolk, at 2s. In addition to pedigree records, the Herd Book includes a show

Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, where he proved a great sire and was also used very freely in the herd of Mr. W. Procter, Low Bleaze, Old Hutton, Kendal.

SALE OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—At the Southdown Sheep Society's annual sale at Chichester, prices were good for the best rams, and a number were purchased for export to New Zealand. H.M. the King won the prize for the best woolled ram lamb. Lady Ludlow won the principal honours, and secured prices of 90 guineas and 70 guineas for export. The trade for ewes was disappointing.

COLOUR HEREDITY IN HORSES.—A good deal of investigational work by geneticists has resulted in the compilation of a colour inheritance code, with the following expectations:

Black mated with black gives black or chestnut.

Black mated with brown or bay gives bay, brown, black or chestnut.

Brown mated with bay gives bay, brown, black or chestnut.

Black mated with chestnut gives chestnut, black, brown or bay.

Chestnut mated with chestnut gives only chestnut.

Light chestnut mated with light chestnut gives only light chestnut.

Grey mated with any other colour gives about half grey.

Dun mated with any other colour gives about half dun.

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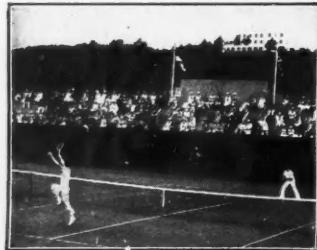
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WEEDS AND WILD FLOWERS

DURING the past few weeks we have learnt something of the work in plant breeding which is being done at various experimental stations, including the Welsh Plant Breeding Station (to which Sir Julien Kahn has made such a magnificent gift), with a view to improving British grassland. The value of his pastures and meadows to the farmer depends on the nutritive value of the plants—mostly grasses and clovers—which they contain. As there are about eighty meadow grasses known belonging to the genus *Poa*, it will be obvious that, quite apart from the clovers, the association of plants to be found in a meadow or permanent pasture is likely to be of an extremely complicated kind, and it is the farmer's business to see that these plants and the hay which he gets from them are as rich, as digestible and as palatable to his stock as they can possibly be. Some grasses themselves are of no—or very doubtful—nutritive value. And, unfortunately, there are many other self-sowing plants which are liable at any moment to invade his land and upset the balance of power in the plant association which he has so laboriously set out to establish, leaving him with a miscellaneous herbage containing far too large a proportion of un-nutritious weeds. The Ministry of Agriculture have just published a most interesting Report by Mr. H. C. Long on the *Weeds of Grass Land*, a Report which may be read with great interest by the farmer and layman alike.

The farmer will be chiefly interested in the methods suggested for getting rid of particular weeds which invade his own meadows and pastures. The layman whilst recognising his old favourite wild flowers of field and hedgerow, will look at them afresh from the point of view

of the farmer, to whom they are merely noxious, destructive and uneconomic. Of course, any townsman who has a garden realises what nuisances plants are which insist on growing in the wrong places. The plantains and daisies which cover his tennis lawn with their flat rosettes of leaves have only to be uprooted to show the damage they have done; and the dandelions in the paddock will always give him a lesson in self-sowing. But, for the most part, the wild flowers which Mr. Long calls weeds remind him of many other things: of the days when he—

saw the purple crocus pale
Flower about the autumn date
Or littering far the fields of May
Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay,
And like a skylit water stood
The bluebells in the azured wood.

It comes as something of a shock to him to find that the meadow saffron, his "purple crocus pale," is highly poisonous to stock and must be dealt with most drastically. Nor are those purple and spotted orchises which he hunted for as a child to be recommended any more than lady-smocks as inhabitants of the meadow. He was probably told many years ago that the buttercups which "diaper the fields with gold" were equally good at imparting colour to the butter, and he may be not a little disturbed to discover that not only is this not the case, but that "they are seldom eaten by stock and are acrid and poisonous in their green state." Some weeds, on the other hand, definitely affect the taste of butter. The wild onion taints the milk of any cows that may be at pasture, and sometimes badly taints the meat from stock that consume it. The broad-leaved garlic is even worse in its taint-producing activities, as might be expected by those who have ever picked it and crushed it in their hands. Thistles, of course, we do not expect the farmer, even the Scotch farmer, to view with much sympathy; but it seems, perhaps, a little hard that the burdock, whose "burs" once gave us such exquisite pleasure and our sisters such exquisite discomfort, should be ranked as a mere weed. As for the scabious, the farmer may dislike it, but we cannot forget those delightful variations on this particular theme which fill the flower bowls on our tables. And the cowslip, who would be so heartless as to exterminate it?

But the amateur botanist and the lover of colour in landscape must harden their hearts. A half-and-half disposition of golden wheat and scarlet poppies may be very romantic and picturesque, but it is hardly good business for the Norfolk farmer. However, so far as herbage is concerned, it is most interesting to find that in most instances attacks on individual weeds are not particularly recommended. The solution of most weed problems would seem to lie in the fact that an improvement of the grasses and clovers—especially wild white clover—means less space for, and therefore an automatic reduction of, weeds. What is needed is a general grading up of the herbage by all practicable and economic means. The improvement of grassland generally is, in fact, of greater moment than an assault upon individual weed species. So that while the seeds of nutritious grasses and clovers—which the farmer will naturally have thoroughly tested before they are sown—are being broadcast and are thriving with sufficient vigour to push out the weeds from our pastures, we may still hope to see some of our old favourite wild flowers blooming in the hedgerows.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a new portrait of Miss Angela du Boulay, who is a daughter of the late Colonel H. du Boulay and Mrs. du Boulay. Miss du Boulay's engagement to Mr. Iain Arthur Murray, son of Sir Malcolm Murray, K.C.V.O., has lately been announced. Mr. Murray was appointed a Page of Honour to His Majesty the King in 1917.

EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.



COUNTRY NOTES.

THE ARGENTINE AND OTTAWA

AS soon as the Ottawa Conference ended, it was announced that preparations are being made for discussing the trade agreement between Great Britain and the Argentine, that was necessarily delayed by the Imperial negotiations. As Mr. Christopher Turnor has indicated in the *Nineteenth Century Review*, the position of the Argentine *vis-à-vis* England is in some respects unique. We depend on her for an essential proportion of our beef supply in a way that we depend on no other single nation for a main commodity; and the amount of English capital invested in the Argentine exceeds not only the American interests there, but our total investments in Australia. Yet in the present economic crisis the Argentine is not in a position to buy from this country or any other. Although assurances were given at Ottawa safeguarding Dominion interests to a reasonable degree, our delegation can be congratulated on realising that this country, with the best will in the world, cannot rely on the Empire to supply its full needs in the realm of good quality beef. The latest official figures show that, of the beef consumed in this country, 48 per cent. is home-grown, 11 per cent. comes from the Dominions, and 41 per cent. from the Argentine. The wonderful grass of the Argentine, moreover, enables bullocks to be finished off for the market in two years and six months, while five or six years are needed elsewhere. It is essential that an agreement should be reached enabling the Argentine to switch over to this country orders to offset our beef imports.

PIGS AND PIG-HEADEDNESS

"UNLESS there is voluntary organisation for the development of marketing in this country, there will soon be a measure of compulsion," said Professor Ashby of the Agricultural Economics Department of Aberystwyth University to a Welsh Chamber of Agriculture last week. The truth of the dictum cannot be over-emphasised, yet English farmers, for the most part, seem to believe that organisation is unnecessary when a tariff is in existence. The prevailing mentality is typified by the attitude of pig-breeders. Although this country at present produces only about a third of our total consumption, leaving the tremendous total of forty-eight and a half million pounds to be spent on imported pig meat, the industry obstinately—one might say pig-headedly—resists inducements to regulate itself. The National Pig Breeders' Association has recently reaffirmed its determination to "stand or fall by the quota-cum-tariff policy" outlined in the report of the Pig Industry Council, and resolutely sets itself against compulsory limitation of breeds. Yet the Danish bacon trade is built up largely on a single breed, while in this country thirty or forty breeds vie with one another. The Ottawa agreements have had the result of giving English pig breeders a measure of the protection they demand, but how can it be expected that they will fill

the gap with their miscellaneous and unco-ordinated products? Reorganised on a basis of factory and farm contracts, with a minimum variety of breeds, English breeders should be able to double their output.

THE LAST DAYS OF CRICKET

THE same blazing afternoon that saw the beginning of football saw virtually the end of cricket. There can be no question at the moment which is the game more appropriate to the weather, and there is still some cricket to be played; but when the last Hampshire wicket fell on Friday night the County Championship was over. Yorkshire are again the champions, and not even the most partisan of southerners can deny their worthiness. They did not make a very good start, but once they got into their stride they trampled on their enemies like Juggernauts. They owe much, of course, to Sutcliffe and Leyland and Verity, who will be their three representatives in Australia; but they owe most of all to the dour and indomitable spirit of the whole team which always plays as a team. The South has, at any rate, much reason to be pleased with the fine show of Sussex, who have, at the moment of writing, an unbeaten record and are engaged in a fierce struggle with Yorkshire, not the less fierce because the championship does not hang on it. Kent, too, have done well, though, as before, they flattered a little to deceive, and had to rely too much on the almost superhuman exertions of Freeman. Taking one thing with another, this has been an interesting and encouraging season of cricket, and the All Indian team have materially added to the pleasure of it.

THE BANQUET

None sees his host, nor is allowed to know
Why he is bidden to this roofless hall
Where some are feasting in the torches' glow,
Others where shadows fall.

Servitors cry: "For all are covers spread,
"This way, good folk." The favoured sit in state,
And with rare meat and wine are surfeited—
For bread the hungry wait.

A tap upon the shoulder, one soft call,
And with cup drained, half-filled or scarce-begun,
The guest arises, stumbles from the hall . . .
The feast goes on. H. H.

GINO WATKINS

AMOST sincere and widespread sorrow has been aroused by the death of Mr. H. G. Watkins, who, though he had already achieved so much, was still only on the threshold of life. He possessed in full measure the intrepidity and adventurousness and power of leading men which every one of us admires and envies, and it has been given to very few young men of twenty-five to make such a mark or leave such a gap. Only those who worked with him can fully have appreciated his rare qualities. To meet "Gino" casually was to fall at once under the charm of a modest and delightful personality, but to find it difficult to realise all that was in him. His rather small hands and feet, and his pink and white complexion, gave him a certain air of fragility which it was not easy to reconcile with his achievements. Moreover, it was certain that he would not make it any easier by anything he said; he would make himself quietly agreeable, but only under compulsion would he be likely to say a word about what he had done; the leader of men and the organiser lay hidden under the engaging boy. The story of all that he crowded into his short life need not be repeated here. It is one that will never fade as long as Britons admire courage, and his name will rank high among those of the great Arctic explorers.

CHINA

THE crisis in Lancashire, where the cotton industry is so dependent upon the Chinese markets, gives additional point and interest to the *China Year Book* for 1932, which Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., has just issued in face of almost overwhelming difficulties. It is a wonderful production, crammed with valuable information. It appears that the population of China is now nearly 500 millions, including 29 millions resident in Manchuria, the population of which is increasing at the rate of 400,000

per annum. Mr. Woodhead says that British trade in the Far East has declined during recent years to an alarming extent, due, primarily, to the high price of British goods in comparison with those of our principal competitors—Germany, Japan and U.S.A. China has the lowest purchasing power, per head, of all countries. The goods of Great Britain are, with few exceptions, the highest in quality and price, and, generally speaking, China cannot afford them. The country's supreme need is for railways, and Mr. Woodhead quotes the British Economic Mission's Report to the effect that if British financial and industrial interests would co-operate in equipping China in this respect, there would be immediate stimulus to British industry. At present America is taking the lead in transport equipment.

SCENIC RAILWAYS

THE railways are waking up with a vengeance in their efforts to compete with the charms of the motor coach. Already, this summer, there have been hikers' trains setting out westwards under sealed orders for unknown destinations where the passengers may walk, and trains for those who wish to see the sun rise on the Sussex downs. Now the northern railways have broken fresh ground, and two L.N.E.R. trains, one starting from Middlesbrough and the other from Whitby, are to wander gently by Egton and Scarsdale, so that the passengers may feast their eyes on lovely scenery. The railway line has one great advantage over the road in that it is usually perched comparatively high, and remorseless hedges do not get in the way at the most crucial moment. Granted that the train dawdles along drowsily enough in the manner of a Sunday afternoon train on a single line, its passengers ought to enjoy themselves. Those who in War-time made the long week's journey in a troop train from Taranto to Cherbourg still remember how beautiful were Italy and the south of France seen under such leisurely conditions. This train is clearly going to take its time, for it will stop altogether at intervals for the delectable purposes of tea and bathing. This is in the manner of the less rapid of the old coaches, which were always ready to wait a little longer after dinner if any gentleman had a mind for another bottle. We wish the passengers a sunny day and a pleasant saunter.

THE LEATHERHEAD CEMETERY

CONSIDERABLE opposition has been aroused in Leatherhead by the proposal of the Wimbledon Corporation to form a cemetery in the district at Randalls Park. One day, it is to be hoped, cremation will put an end to necropolitan expansion. Meanwhile, cemeteries need not be unsightly, as those laid out by the Imperial War Graves Commission have magnificently shown. But under existing conditions, and with the popular preference for Carrara marble, they invariably are. The suburban authority justifiably urges that other London boroughs have burial grounds outside their administrative areas. But there is a wide difference between a cemetery tucked away on the fringe of the suburbs, where it is inconspicuous and does serve the purpose of preserving an open space that would otherwise be engulfed in houses; and utilising for that purpose a part, however limited, of the countryside in a region where every acre is precious. In a district such as Leatherhead the amenities are the concern not merely of residents, but of the people of London. There are assuredly places both less conspicuous and closer to Wimbledon that would be equally convenient and would not inflict a grievance upon one of the most charming parts of Surrey.

IRISH OR ENGLISH REARED?

THE name of the R.A.C. (Cirencester) is nowadays almost as puzzling to most people as the pronunciation of the name of the town outside which it stands. It has nothing to do with automobiles, but is the Royal Agricultural College, established in the middle of last century largely with a view to the education and training of estate agents and others who are likely to be called upon to control farming on a large scale. The College is in a particularly flourishing condition at the present moment, and has just published a very interesting number of its *Students' Gazette*,

which contains an article in which Professor Hanley contrasts the English and Irish systems of rearing young racehorses. Professor Hanley's contention is that the Irish manager makes better use than the English of the good grazing of his paddocks. The English manager relies too much on hand feeding, on a diet of oats and bran, which is deficient in the lime necessary for making bone, and the result is that in Ireland they manage to get "that extra fraction of an inch of bone which cannot be attained in England." Professor Hanley is probably right in saying that some managers in this country pay too little attention to paddock management and regard them more as safe playgrounds than anything else. It is very difficult to keep paddocks in satisfactory condition if they are grazed only by horses, which are the most selective of animals. On the other hand, yearlings will thrive on the sweet clover herbage which is suitable for young cattle. Many of the best Irish managers manage to turn out prime fat cattle at the same time as they are growing Derby winners.

TUNNY FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA

THERE has been a remarkable revival of interest during the past three or four years in the tunny as a sporting fish, and the North of England newspapers have been full this week of the exploits of tunny fishers in the North Sea off Scarborough. These giant mackerel come annually north from the sunny seas of the south, not in order to breed, but to feed. They breed before they set out, and most of them travel directly west of Ireland to the coast of Norway, which they reach in July, and then gradually spread over the northern seas. When full grown they weigh, as a rule, about 600lb., and two scaling well over 700lb. have recently been caught off Scarborough by Colonel Peel and Mr. Clive Taylor. Mr. Taylor's fish gave him a good six hours' fight, during which he was lugged some twenty-five miles to and fro across the sea. Both these two fishermen insist on "fair fishing" with rod and line; but there are many others, especially in Norway, who prefer fishing with the harpoon; and in these columns Mr. G. T. Atkinson recently described the harpoon gun for tunny, invented by Mr. Krohnstad of Bergen, which combines the two methods—shooting first and then playing the victim on a rod.

THE PASSING OF SUMMER

Deep down in the wood
Still the foxgloves stay,
But in the fields of hay
Once the poppy stood.

Sweet fields, sweet fields where grows
The fragrant clover,
But the rose, the blushing rose
Alas ! is over.

Oh, look where the young moon
Stands on the threshold of the night !
She grows apace : her transient light
Wanes all too soon.

The summer's pageant passes
And who would stay
When the flowers of her day
Make their bed among the grasses ?

PHYLLIS HOWELL.

"THE COPPER HORSE"

REPAIRS are to be made to the equestrian statue of George III which stands at the end of the long avenue in Windsor Great Park. Most people are familiar with its imposing silhouette in the distance, even if they have never actually climbed its mound. Among Etonians a walk to "the copper horse" and back is, or used to be, regarded as a good means of training on Sundays—which, indeed, it is, since the avenue is three miles long. Guests at Windsor Castle have also beguiled the time in that way. There is the story of the eminent physician in attendance on Queen Victoria. At lunch the Queen turned to him and asked graciously: "And what did you do this morning, Sir Henry?" "I walked to the Copper Horse, ma'am," he replied. The Queen paused, whether in perplexity or disapproval, before enquiring: "Do you refer to the statue of our grandfather?"

QUEER FISH AT THE ZOO

By E. G. BOULENGER, Director of the Zoological Society's Aquarium



MEDITERRANEAN SHEEPSHEAD (*Left lower corner*)

Of the same family as the American table fish of that name. Specimens in a tank with large sea-bream as their companions

A MODERN public aquarium should be much more than merely "a wild fish show." It should be an aesthetic joy as well as a valuable agent in the elucidation of the many complex problems connected with aquatic life. But the ideal aquarium is yet to seek, some of our commoner marine animals being still the hardest to keep in confinement for any length of time. Heading the list of these "difficult" cases are such fascinating molluscs as the octopuses and cuttlefish. Unlike many fish which may live for thirty or more years in captivity, they can only be regarded as regular exhibits provided a steady supply is assured, as in the case of the octopus, which is brought to the Zoo in specially aerated tanks from its headquarters off the coast of Madeira.

One fact militating against these animals living long in confinement is the readiness with which they discharge large quantities of ink or sepia, which, though proving a most effective smoke screen when attacked by an enemy in the open sea, quickly proves fatal to the originator—in even a big aquarium tank. In the unlimited areas of the sea this "smoke" is normally diffused; but in a tank repeated discharges soon poison the water and the molluscan strategist dies by its own hand. This is the more regrettable since no aquatic animals make a greater appeal to the public.

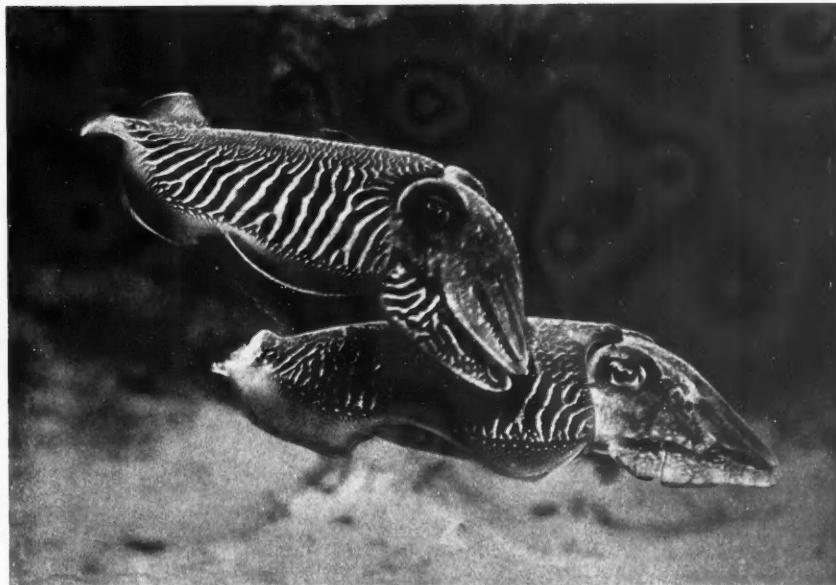
The cuttle-fish are specially interesting to watch when stealthily stalking their prey. Arrived within striking distance, they extend through concealed side pockets two long arms with sucker-clad tips that speedily effect the strangle hold. The cuttle-fish can rise and fall in the water, back water, or rush headlong forwards, apparently without effort, like a

miniature submarine. Its colour scheme also, as the illustration suggests, is remarkable to a degree, though no photograph can convey the full extent of its range. If molested, the creature becomes very dark and effects a complete "black-out" by ejecting an ink cloud. It may then suddenly become almost colourless; but when far from the scene of its flight, and when its equanimity is restored, it takes on a complex pattern of stripes and blotches that perfectly harmonises with the sand, weeds, and surrounding water.

One of the Aquarium's most interesting aspects is its presentation of the power most fish possess to change their colour—often almost instantaneously. In the light of modern observation one can only wonder that the chameleon, usually very slow to change, can have won such world-wide reputation. The colour changes of fishes, like those of reptiles, are effected by the contractions or expansions of colour cells containing various pigments, differing widely in range according to the particular species. The nervous system automatically opens out or shuts off certain cells, with the result that the fish, which may be one moment clearly visible, may at the next apparently vanish either by almost entire loss

of colour or by a sudden harmonisation with its surroundings. It is difficult to allocate this to reason or calculated strategy on the fish's part. The turbot, for instance, may not only blend with the sand upon which it is lying, but may even harmonise with complex arrangements of black and white devised by some human investigator. In most fish, fear usually dictates a loss of colour; while hunger, rage or passion intensifies the various pigments at the wearer's command.

Among many striking examples of these quick-change artists are



CUTTLEFISH

They glide through the water with elegant movements of the fins, which undulate in serpentine fashion along the entire body

Sept. 3rd, 1932.



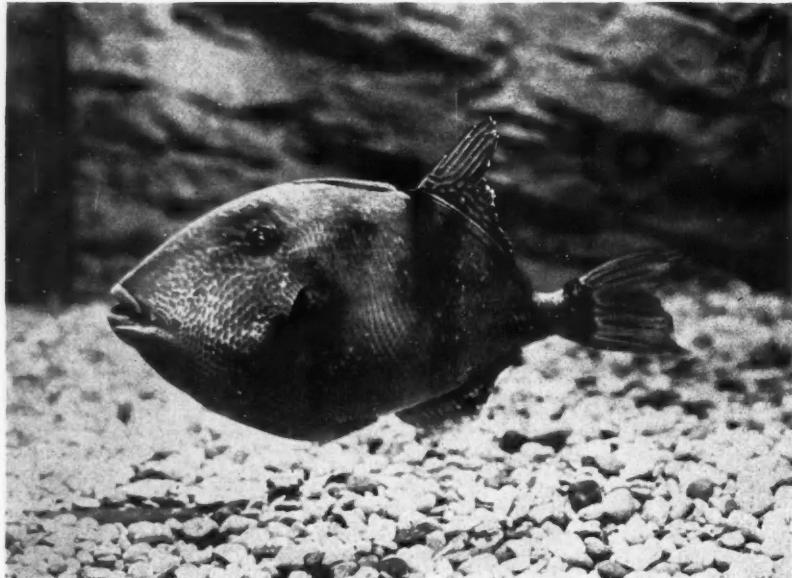
BALL OR PUFFER FISH

One of the strangest denizens of the sea is the ball or puffer fish, which can inflate itself and float on the surface at meal times



MARBLED SEA PERCH

Their beauty of colouring is regrettably marred by the hideous formation of underhanging jaws and huge girth



THE TRIGGER OR "PIG" FISH

It is savage and aggressive by nature, and at first it will attack the keeper, but it grows quite tame, even putting its head out of the water to take food

the marbled sea perch and trigger fish. Trigger fish, which are also known by the name of clown fish, owing to their habit of resting on their heads on the aquarium or ocean floor, have enormous pig-like heads which, in one species from the East Indies, is normally streaked with gold, yellow, orange and peacock blue, a colour scheme which can alternately "shriek" against its background or fade into it, as requirements dictate.

Some species of trigger fish carry adaptability a stage farther. By standing on their heads and waving their long tails aloft, they appear to be part of their native sea-grass meadow, their caudal appendages swaying in the current. Further protective measures would appear superfluous, yet these hard-scaled and well camouflaged fishes have a most effective weapon in the dorsal fin. The first ray is serrated, and by a peculiar spring-trigger arrangement of the muscles it can be made to stand erect with startling suddenness. In this position it can inflict a severe lacerated wound.

Little is known of the trigger fish's enemies, but its flesh is certainly poisonous to human beings, certain dangerous alkalies



A CHAMELEON OF THE SEA

The marbled sea perch changes colour instantaneously under the effect of its surroundings, through emotion or through sickness

in its composition gaining potency, curiously enough, the higher the temperature of the water.

The tropic and sub-tropic puffer fishes—or ball fishes, as they are sometimes called—rely, as shown in the picture, quite as much on a terrifying aspect as on any actual weapons for protection. Some, however, are as prickly as hedgehogs, and, as in those animals, a sudden tightening of the cuticle causes each spine to spring erect. But a potential enemy does not wait to ascertain whether the ball fish is plain or prickly once the greatly distensible swim bladder has caused the entire fish to assume a spherical form. Apart from this faculty, the puffer fish is very defenceless, its heavily toothed mouth being like that of the trigger fish—only capable of nibbling corallines or browsing off acorn barnacles.

A particularly harmless and smooth-skinned "puffer" common off the coast of Madeira carries its general appearance of frightfulness to a very ludicrous extent. At the Zoo it assaults visitors privileged to take a view of the Aquarium from the service gallery behind the scenes by deliberately spitting at them. But the jet of water—which it expels with some force and to a distance of over a yard—is to be regarded as merely a mendicant's demand

for alms, being analogous to the elephant's supplicating trunk or the monkey's outstretched paw. It associates a human footfall with its keeper, and its keeper with a tit-bit such as a shrimp or a scrap of liver.

The vast possibilities of the aquatic menagerie have as yet been little more than tentatively prospected. The aquarium movement generally has a great future before it, especially when

its present development—as compared with its first beginnings—is duly considered. Originally the Aquarium began—possibly in pre-Roman times—as a mere fish-pond, and until a century ago was kept solely with a view to the table. To-day it aims at many wider issues, and finds its highest and most scientific expressions in the complex biological stations as seen in most civilised countries throughout the world.

AT THE THEATRE

A HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY

"FIREBIRD," the new piece at The Playhouse, adapted by Mr. Jeffrey Dell from the Hungarian of an author whose name I find alike unpronounceable and unspellable, began by interesting and ended by flabbergasting me. I am not easily shocked, but I confess that the end of this piece made me wonder what Hungarian young women of the present day are coming to. And since the author—perhaps I shall not be far wrong if I put his name as Lajos Zilahy—had been at pains to tell us that the Hungarian young woman is not singular and stands for the young woman of any other country, I confess to wondering what all young women of the present day are coming to. Perhaps the best way to justify surmising of such portentousness will be to begin at the beginning and tell the story. When the curtain went up on the Prologue we saw the entrance hall of a block of flats in Budapest. The whole building was owned by one Lovasdy, whose title I cannot give because I do not know the Hungarian for "Mr." This Lovasdy had been a member of the previous Government and was always called "Excellency," the same dignity being conferred upon his wife, Carola. The scene was an amusing one, and I should like to congratulate the unnamed producer upon the skill and timing with which he or she had contrived to suggest the bustle proper to a house of this size. One felt that not three hundred people lived here, but thirty or at the most thirty-five. Presently we saw Her Excellency (Miss Gladys Cooper) being waylaid on the staircase by Zoltan Balkanyi (Mr. Hugh Williams), a matinée idol with pretensions to being a great actor, who had his apartment in the block of flats. Her Excellency appeared to resent these attentions, though one could not quite determine how far resentment might be merely a matter of manners, a hint being dropped that Carola was in the habit of going to Balkanyi's theatre rather more often than enthusiasm for the Hungarian drama demanded. The implication was obvious. Now, it seems to me that the author did not play quite fair here, since when the piece was over we realised that there was no truth whatever in this implication, the purpose of which had been to throw dust in our eyes. It is certain that at the end of the Prologue everybody in the house believed that Carola was already the mistress, in spirit, of this dashing young scoundrel, who would, undoubtedly, be a change from Mr. Alan Napier's six foot four of cadaverous, bearded gloom. When the curtain went up on the first act, six weeks later, Balkanyi had "become shot," in the words of the little American gold-digger, and we settled down for an evening of watching Miss Cooper in the toils. Her Excellency began with the astute confession to the Chief of Police that she had been Balkanyi's mistress. Why did she make this confession? Because a hair, or something equally trifling, must in all probability betray this fact to the clever Hungarian police, in which case her *liaison* must be dragged into the light of day. Whereas, if she volunteered the information to the Chief of Police, he, as a gentleman, would respect her confidence as a lady and keep it to himself, since obviously it could have nothing to do with the murder. Whereupon the Chief of Police, like Brer Rabbit, lay low and said nuffin.

The second act provided some of the best theatre we have seen for some time. His Excellency, disliking such goings-on as murder in a block of flats owned by him, decided to help the police by exercising his talents as amateur detective, working on the theory that to look for the mistress was to find the murderer. At this point the butler confided to His Excellency that one night when he was kept awake by the toothache he saw a female figure, which he could not identify, steal from His Excellency's flat and climb the stairs to the actor's, returning more than an hour later. Whereupon His Excellency, in the capacity of cross-examiner, had the time of his life. Proceeding by a process of elimination he proved in succession that the wandering female could not be the cook, the housemaid, the previous housemaid, or any visitor, which brought him to the most disquieting of all deductions. Whereupon he sent for Carola and accused her point-blank, and Carola confessed. But, somehow or other, we did not believe her confession. It

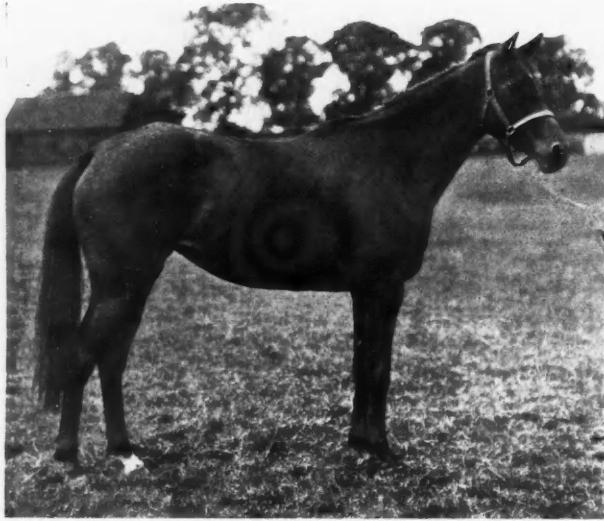
was in the back of our minds that at the beginning of the act Carola alluded casually to the fact that their daughter, Mariette, had gone to bed with a chill. Miss Cooper skated over this as lightly as possible, but the chill had been registered, at least by all competent playgoers. Every virtue has its defect. The virtue of the taut, well-written play is that it does not permit itself a single sentence that can be dispensed with; the corresponding defect is that the playgoer, recognising that he is sitting at such a play, becomes alive—perhaps too alive—to every word left in. If Mariette's chill is only a chill, nothing will be said about it; the barest mention can only mean that it is going to be a fact of cardinal importance. That is why we knew that Carola's story of a vulgar love affair, ending up in a mishap with a pistol, was "all my eye and Betty Martin," to seek no more modern instance. During the interval after the second act, then, we began to put two and two together. Had not Carola at a point still earlier in the play intercepted Mariette on the staircase and deplored her over-modern taste in novels? And must not the underlining of this taste imply to the wide-awake that the character is to prove of more than ornamental value? Two combinations presented themselves. Had Mariette killed her mother's lover? This was something which your Bright Young Thing of to-day might conceivably do, though she would, of course, have to be at her brightest! Or had Carola slain her daughter's seducer?

The third act, which was to settle the point, still continued to be good theatre. The Chief of Police proved that Carola had never been in Balkanyi's rooms, and forced her to agree that it was her daughter who had committed the murder; whereupon Carola said she had had a very good time and was quite prepared to suffer in place of her daughter, who, being only seventeen, had also a moral right to a good time. (Miss Cooper did wonders with this incredible tosh.) The Inspector then said something to the effect that this was Hungary and not comic opera, and demanded to see Mariette, who promptly confessed to the murder. "I understand!" murmured His Excellency. "Poor child, to have been seduced by such a villain!" "Nonsense," said Mariette, "he did not seduce me, I seduced him." This advanced young lady did not seem upset about anything that had happened, and proffered the normal explanation—how, when she announced that she was tired of Balkanyi, he had threatened to kill himself, and how they had had a struggle, and the revolver had accidentally gone off. Would there have to be a trial? The Chief of Police was afraid there would, after which Carola promised that her darling should go away and forget and have that good time to which she was so rightly looking forward, ending up with marriage to some non-squeamish person, to be chosen for her by her parents. To this Mariette replied that she was not that sort; that she had a personality to express, and was going to express it; that it was her intention, when the silly old trial was over, to study dancing and astonish the world with a new reading of Stravinsky's "Firebird"! Whereupon Their Excellencies fell into each other's arms, and it did not appear to occur to them, to the author, or to anybody, that Mariette deserved so much as a spanking.

The piece was brilliantly acted by a very large cast. Miss Cooper goes on from strength to strength and, as always, one admired not only her emotional power, but the economy and discipline with which she parcels it out. Mr. Alan Napier has never acted so well, and there were some excellent if necessarily smaller pieces of acting by Messrs. Hugh Williams and Frank Harvey. The production was admirable, though I am inclined to query the table in His Excellency's sitting-room, which suggested that Hungarian Ministers leaving office are in the habit of regarding the furniture as perquisites. It occurs to me that if Miss Cooper would like a really good play about a mother and a daughter, she might do worse than ask Mr. Dell to have a look at "Henriette Maréchal," by the Brothers Goncourt. This was a masterpiece in the 'sixties, though one would have to look at it again to see whether it has become too old-fashioned.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

LORD ROSEBERY AS A RACEHORSE BREEDER AT MENTMORE.—II



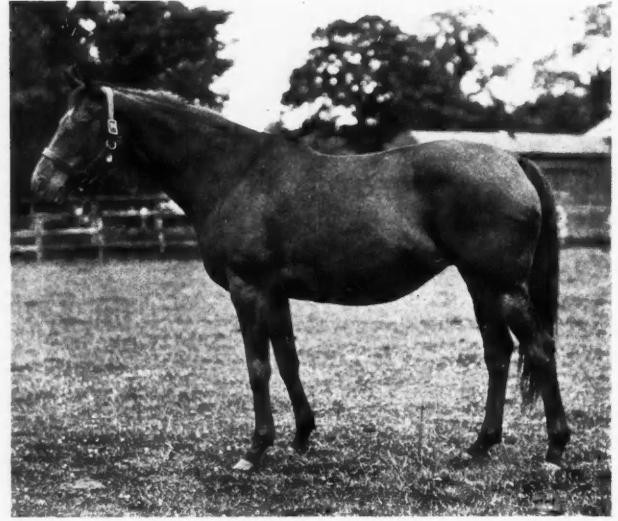
MISS DIANA ESMOND'S PEARL CAP, BY LE CAPUCIN—PEARL MAIDEN
Considered to be the greatest filly raced in France this century. Winner of 2,239,914fr. in stakes

WHILE writing of the Mentmore stud, I am delighted to be able to give, by a lucky chance, a picture of that great French race mare Pearl Cap as she is to-day; it will interest so many people here and in France. She is not a distinguished inhabitant of the Mentmore stud, but, as a matter of fact, at the time of my visit and when Mr. Griggs, the photographer, was at work, she had a temporary home at Mentmore, Mr. Edward Esmond having arranged with Lord Rosebery that his daughter's mare should be kept there after having been mated with Coronach at Lord Woolavington's stud.

Pearl Cap is a maiden mare, bred in 1928, by Le Capucin from Pearl Maiden, by Phaleron, bred by the Duke of Portland. She was bred by Mr. Esmond and given by him as a present to his daughter, Miss Diana Esmond. In her two seasons of racing in France she won 2,239,914fr., apart from the money received as breeder's premiums. An authority has described her as the best filly seen on the French Turf this century. She is the first filly to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. As a three year old she won six races value 1,428,114fr., and in her only other start was second to Prince Rose for the Grand International d'Ostende. Among her wins were the One Thousand Guineas, Oaks, Prix Vermeille (beating Brulette, our Oaks winner, by three lengths), and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, as stated, when the crack Belgian-owned but English-bred Prince Rose was third, and Brulette and Tourbillon (the French Derby winner) were among the unplaced. I have always understood, as being the opinion of her trainer, Frank Carter, that she was at least 10lb. better than Brulette, whom we saw win the Goodwood Cup this year for Lord Woolavington.

Then there is a picture of Straitlace, winner of the Oaks in 1924 for the late Sir Edward Hulton. When all his horses were sold at auction Mr. Esmond bought Straitlace for the immense sum of 17,000 guineas, which still stands as a record for a mare sold at public auction. She was then in foal to Lemberg, and the produce was Lovelace II. Necklace I I followed, and, indeed, she is shown with her foal by Craig an Eran, sire of this year's Derby winner, April the Fifth.

If Mentmore is poor in foals this



MR. E. ESMOND'S STRAITLACE, WINNER OF THE OAKS
For whom her owner paid 17,000 guineas, the largest sum ever given for a mare at auction

year, I am just as sure it is rich in yearlings. There are only twelve of them, but the proportion that give rise to unusual hopes is far more than it is customary to find in the stud of a private breeder. There are owners who breed many more yearlings than a dozen, but in my experience I have no recollection of seeing a comparatively small group whose future it will be more interesting to watch.

Here is a list of them: Everlasting, brown filly by Phalaris—All's Blue; Jiffy, bay filly by Hurry On—Juniata; Charterhouse, bay colt by Felstead—Verona; Falcon, bay filly by Flamingo—Lammermuir; Eryx, brown colt by Spion Kop—Erycina; Pip Emma, bay filly by Solario—Postmark; Caithness, chestnut colt by Coronach—Lake Leman; Sansculotte, bay filly by Sansovino—Fancy Free; Flamenco, bay colt by Flamingo—Valescure; Dunedin, bay gelding by Ellangowan—Plack; Isadora, grey filly by Duncan Gray—Halidome; Paper Cap, bay colt by Papyrus—Bongrace.

Yearlings, we know, can change out of all knowledge. The best looking from a show-ring point of view might not go on the right way, and there are so many wrong ways. It is part of the gamble in breeding and in buying out of the sale-ring. The five thousand guinea individual may not be good enough to win a selling race; the fifty guinea individual may win race after race and much distinction. Think of Miracle, for instance.

Of the dozen Mentmore yearlings mentioned I have a preference for Caithness, Charterhouse, and Flamenco of the colts, and Everlasting, Falcon, and Sansculotte among the fillies. It is rather odd there should be an equal number of colts and fillies. Fortunately, unusually good studies of the three colts were secured. Caithness bears a striking resemblance to his sire, Coronach, who was a big chestnut with flaxen hairs in his mane and tail, also with a prominent blaze and a white near hind stocking, and had white on both hind legs. I think he is probably the best young Coronach I have seen, and as his dam, Lake Leman, has bred winners, one is entitled to be very hopeful about him. One thing about him: he looks a "man"—in other words, he has masculine character, a point I have always associated with Miracle.

Flamenco is the first yearling I have seen by Flamingo. Look at this handsome, lengthy, low-set and truly balanced colt, with the best of limbs,

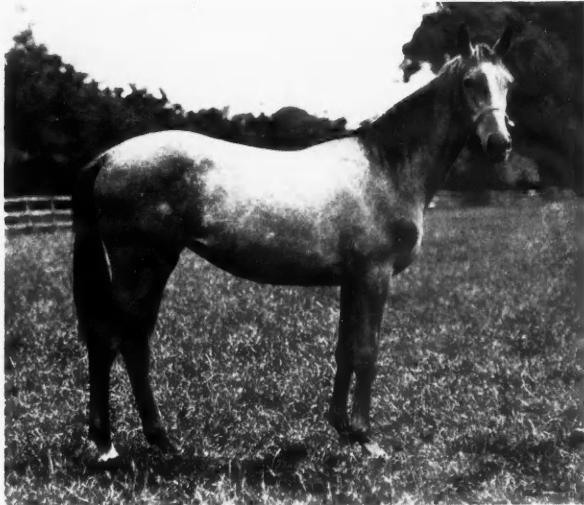


Frank Griggs
MR. E. ESMOND'S NECKLACE II (DAM OF STRAITLACE) WITH A COLT FOAL BY CRAIG AN ERAN

and marked length of rein. His sire won the Two Thousand Guineas and was second to Felstead for the Derby. I shall not enter into any criticism of his career or any vindication, but I shall always remember him as a thoroughbred simply bursting with nervous energy and vitality, of great quality, and, therefore, sure to transmit such qualities to his progeny. Valescure, the colt's dam, is a Swynford mare from Valve, the dam of the classic winner, *Vaucluse*.

Charterhouse interested me because he also is the first yearling I have seen by Felstead, and a very fine advertisement he is for

that Derby winner. I find a lot of prejudice against Felstead. His critics say he stole the Derby, thanks to his jockey riding with much more patience than certain others. They may not be in love with his sire, *Spion Kop*, and they say he did nothing after winning the Derby; but that was not Felstead's fault: he had some limb trouble, and so could not be trained on. But he did win the Derby, and he won it by staying better than any other. The point is that Lord Rosebery has got a yearling by him that would cause much interest as a sale-ring proposition. Notice his fine, strong limbs, the good back, well placed shoulders,



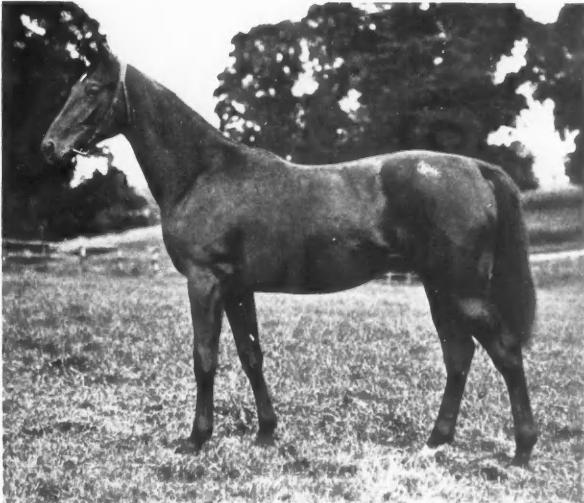
ISADORA, A YEARLING GREY FILLY BY DUNCAN GRAY—HALIDOME



JIFFY, A YEARLING BAY FILLY BY HURRY ON—JUNIATA



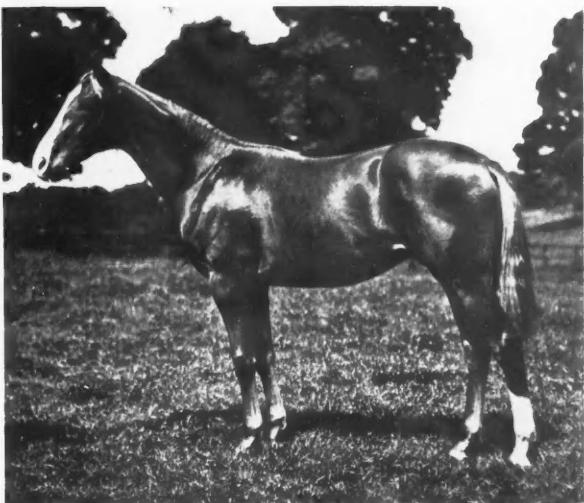
SANSCELOTTE, A YEARLING BAY FILLY BY SANSOVINO—FANCY FREE



CHARTERHOUSE, A YEARLING BAY COLT BY FELSTEAD—VERONA



Frank Griggs
FLAMENCO, A YEARLING BAY COLT BY THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS FLAMINGO—VALESCURE



Copyright
CAITHNESS, AN EXCEPTIONAL YEARLING CHESTNUT COLT BY CORONACH—LAKE LEMAN

and the look of a stayer that he has already. His dam, Verona, is the mare that Lord Rosebery lost after she had slipped her twins. Her yearling son speaks for the loss she represents, especially as she herself was a daughter of that historic mare, Signorinetta.

Sansculotte is Fancy Free's daughter by Sansovino. I notice a distinct look of her sire, especially about the head and expression. She is shapely and bloodlike and a rare walker, which more often than not indicates liberty and the right sort of action. Lammermuir continues to breed high-class stock, her latest example being the filly Falcon, by Flamingo. She is extraordinarily muscular for her age, with wide-quarters, and a liberal dowering of the Flamingo vitality.

Everlasting, by Phalaris from All's Blue, I regard as an exceptionally high-class filly. She has only to go on the right way to be the sort that any trainer would delight to receive into his care. Paper Cap, by Papyrus from Bongrace, distinctly resembles her sire in looks, but in her quiet ways she takes after the dam.

The Duncan Gray—Halidome is an odd-coloured chestnut-roan. Her sire is a grey. She was a late foal, and one can truthfully say of her that she is of good average quality. Dunedin

is from Plack by Ellangowan. He is not very big, but is truly made. The well named Pip Emma, by Solaro from Postmark, is wonderfully good behind the saddle, and, of course, she is by Solaro. Eryx, a brown colt by Spion Kop from Erycina, I did not see, as he is in France. Jiffy, the bay filly by Hurry On from Juniata, is quite imposing in the matter of size, and may want plenty of time. I think I should have included her among the fillies that I especially liked. Juniata is bred very much on the lines of Plack, who was from a Junior mare, which is why the mare was sent to Hurry On.

No doubt Lord Rosebery is very fortunate in being so well served by his staff at Mentmore. At the head is Mr. Charles C. Edmunds, himself most knowledgeable and entertaining on the breed of the thoroughbred; he served the late Lord Rosebery many years as his agent, so he has seen history made at Mentmore all these years, and, if all goes well, I am sure he is destined to see much more. The stud grooms at Mentmore and Grafton are David Burn and Will Ward, both equally capable and cheerful. And they have in Lord Rosebery a master who is understanding, extremely popular, and desirous of conducting Mentmore Stud on the best and most enlightened lines. SIDNEY GALTREY.

THE FUTURE OF PEDIGREE STOCK BREEDING

IT is anomalous that, though livestock breeding is held to be the backbone of British agriculture, pedigree stock do not number five per cent. of the total. The trend of recent and future legislation aims at the improvement of the commercial livestock kept, principally on the grading-up basis by the use of approved pedigree sires. The licensing of stallions is undoubtedly responsible for an improvement in the soundness of horses and has amply justified the steps taken some years ago. With cattle, the Bill designed to eliminate "scrub" bulls comes into operation in two years' time, and it is confidently anticipated that this scheme will have a stimulating effect on the trade for well bred bulls. Bull breeding, therefore, is a line of farming which can be backed for the future; but the good bull implies a good breeding herd of cows, so that the present is an opportune moment to lay the foundations of a good herd when prices are most reasonable. Difficulties will undoubtedly arise in respect of some of the dairy breeds of cattle in regard to the assessment of merit from the aspect of the "scrub" bull legislation. The main object of this legislation is to secure the supply of a better class of store cattle than is now available, with particular reference to the fattening markets. Obviously there will have to be the proper appreciation shown by the inspectors for the needs of both dairy and beef production, but in any case the breeder of high class pedigree stock will always come into his own when there is the wholesale slaughter of unsuitable sires. Economically the movement will have appreciable effects in placing the pedigree livestock industry on a sounder basis. There is just one danger which will have to be noted carefully by breeders, which is that pedigree in itself must not be allowed to override the essential qualities which must exist in good commercial animals. In other words, the aim should be to raise our pedigree stocks to such a standard of excellence that they represent the ideal commercial type. If this is carefully studied in the next two years, then there will be no possible complaint that the supply of approved sires is not equal to the demand.

A movement of a similar character will probably apply to pigs when the recommendations of the Pig Industry Investigation Committee are made known. There is growing up already an appreciation of correct type so far as pigs are concerned, and without the wholesale scrapping of existing breeds much good could be done by the more general use of approved boars. By grading-up in this way, it should be possible within a very few generations to have a standard type which would meet with the approval of both bacon and pork interests alike.

The chief virtue of pedigree breeding is that it is endowed with a greater degree of certainty than is associated with stock of unknown qualities and ancestry. Whether our pedigree breeders have always been as careful as they might in regard to the elimination of unsuitable strains is open to question. Fashion has often saved many an animal, whereas it would have been better to have sent the offenders to the butcher's block. Taking present-day practices into account, however, there is very little that can be criticised in pedigree stock-breeding quarters. The growing disposition to retain sires until they have been proved by the excellence of their progeny is a particularly valuable development, especially in dairy-farming spheres.

PREGNANCY TEST FOR MARES

A discovery of some importance to horse breeders has been the subject of investigation at the Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh. Pregnancy in the mare is not always recognised until the gestation period is well advanced; but it is now known that equine urine can be subjected to a routine test for the diagnosis of pregnancy. The basis of the test depends upon the hormone content, and the accuracy of the system is such that from the sixtieth day after successful service enough evidence is available to diagnose pregnancy. The test consists of the collection of about one teacupful of urine from the mare. The urine is treated to remove certain toxic products of a protein character. The sample is then neutralised and injections of controlled doses are

made into mice. Cornification of the vaginal epithelium of the test mice results if the urine contains the hormones associated with pregnancy. It is claimed that the test is accurate in 98 per cent. of cases when the samples are taken from the sixtieth day onwards after mating has taken place. The practical value of the test is considerable, and makes it possible for vendors of in-foal mares to make a sale with a guarantee of pregnancy. If a sufficient amount of support is forthcoming, it is the intention of the Institute of Animal Genetics to establish a pregnancy diagnosis station for horses, on lines similar to those now existing for humans.

WASTAGE IN DAIRY HERDS

Milk production is often supposed to be a very straightforward business, but one of the serious items of expense which has to be faced by most producers relates to the annual wastage of dairy cows. This arises principally from the causes of disease, infertility and low-yielding capacities. The extent of this annual wastage is not easy to estimate, but it has been computed that in British herds the figure of 27 per cent. is not wide of the mark. A recent investigation in New Zealand shows that in 1929-30 the wastage in 2,547 milk-recorded herds was 10.7 per cent., of which 3.7 per cent. was due to disease and breeding troubles, and 5.3 per cent. to low milk production. The annual wastage in Denmark is about 16.7 per cent., of which 10 per cent. is due to infertility. By comparison, the British figures are very high, and it is one of the subjects which will have to be carefully considered by breeders in the future. Disease is a particularly serious problem, and contagious abortion is probably the chief one. This often leads to complications, of which infertility is probably the worst. Hopes are expressed that the recent developments in nutritional research may open out means of combating many of the stock breeder's present troubles, and an influential school of thought subscribes to the belief that correct nutrition provides the solution. The proper appreciation of the rôle of minerals and vitamins may lead to a new era in stock breeding.

FEEDING STUFFS FOR WINTER

It is a little difficult to forecast with accuracy the price level which will be maintained by feeding stuffs during the coming winter, but most foodstuffs promise to be dearer than last year. There is also evidence that those who make a point of buying forward their winter requirements in June or July have also acted wisely. The extent to which dumping of cereals is likely to affect the price of home-produced corn is questionable, though it is significant that German wheat is being landed in this country at 23s. per quarter. Maize is the dominant factor, and prices have hardened in recent weeks, though, despite this rise, maize and rice meal are the cheapest of the starchy foods. The price of milling offals generally is high, with bran one of the dearest foodstuffs on the market, based on its price per unit of starch equivalent. Among the foods more or less balanced in both starch equivalent and protein, maize gluten feed and palm kernel cake are among the cheapest; while in the high protein section, extracted soya meal, decorticated ground nut cake and decorticated cotton cake hold pride of place on a basis of value. By watching market prices very closely it is often possible to effect sound purchases, and there is a measure of wisdom in buying on the basis of cheapness per unit of starch equivalent. It is, however, not always possible to work on this basis. Sentiment often compels the purchase of foodstuffs which are in popular demand, even though the price is high. Thus linseed cake and bran possess virtues in the eyes of the practical feeder which the chemist is not able to confer on them. Experience is a very wise teacher, and stockmen are not slow to appreciate such points as palatability and safety, which often count as much as initial purchase cost. Nevertheless, a good feeder with a knowledge of equivalent prices can still save many pounds in the course of a year through sound and wise buying.

THE YOUNG ENTRY

Cub hunting is beginning, and many young people will, no doubt, gain experiences such as those here described

By LADY APSLEY. Illustrations by LADY DIANA SHEDDEN

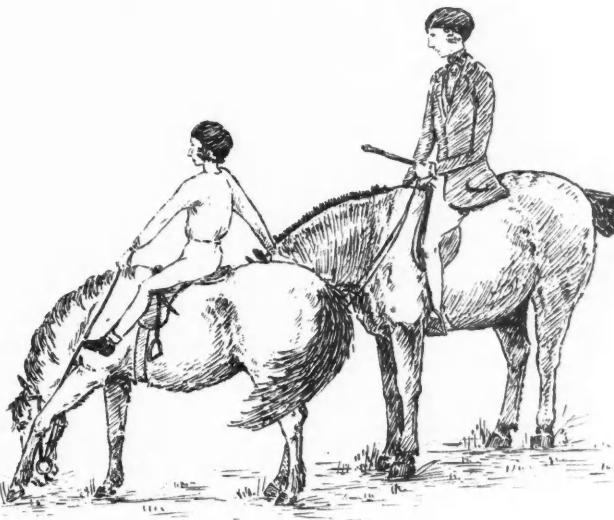
HUNTING taught the older generations, from their earliest days up, an intimate knowledge of the countryside, a knowledge that brought love, a love that made any sacrifice worth while. The country means the lanes and by-ways, the fields and hedgerows, the woods and copses. Gliding along the new first-class roads between towns, blazoned on the way with advertisements and garnished with petrol pumps, can never teach the same sort of love of the real country. But such is the lure of the Machine that boys and girls scarce out of their prams know the makes of each passing car or lorry. In the Age of Speed can one expect such relics of the past as horses and hounds to appeal to modern youth? The pace of a small grass-fed pony cannot be very thrilling compared to "top" on a new crimson "Midget," or the evolutions of "Clementina," young Uncle A's light aeroplane.

Therefore, when it devolved on me to take my small niece out for her first morning's cub hunting, I felt dubious. She was a modern child to her finger-tips, and, moreover, I did not know how her new pony would behave or what the sport would be like. The local pack of hounds hunted a country in which pheasants were apt to receive more consideration than littlers. But, anyhow, 6.30 saw us set out, my niece, aged eight, riding a small shaggy pony, and myself on an extremely fat cob loaned from the village together with a hard, moth-eaten saddle which threatened to come round any minute.

The last words of a doting mother as she stepped into the car for London, "I want the child to see what hunting is like—I know you will look after her," echoed in my ears.

I had taken the precaution of removing the old stud groom from the motor mowing-machine, and a mare that had once been a hunter from a laundry van, for him to ride with us in order to pick up the pieces. Knowing what cub hunting can be in the eyes of the uninitiated, and how irritating are the midges while empty coverts are drawn, I did not paint rosy pictures to my charge as we trotted along, she asking me what sort of "meat" we would see—beef or mutton, and was it cooked? Appalled, I hastened to explain, but recollecting that Elizabeth had lived with her parents overseas for the comprehensive period of her eight winters. I tried to impart some knowledge of fox hunting. My pupil listened politely, but, I gathered, intensely disliked the death of any animal. She was more interested in whether the hounds would have had any breakfast before coming out so early, and how many times she herself was likely to fall off. I understood that she had not ridden much, really preferring golf in her spare time; but I was relieved to hear that she viewed the possibility of tumbles with nonchalance. Remembering my own fears as a child, even in the company of a liveried groom, the modern child seemed a contradiction.

After bidding "Good morning" to the Master, we kept at a discreet distance when the small throng, like grey shadows in the morning mist, moved off to surround the hazel copse. Gossamers hung from the blackberries. Thank goodness, Elizabeth's pony was behaving perfectly; but my mount cast the temperament of a fat slug with the suddenness of a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis. Luckily a nice steep slope brought him to hand amid the wheezes of grass-fed plenteousness; but thereafter the little beast refused to stand still unless I got off, Elizabeth plainly showing me that she did



"I THINK HUNTING'S VERY DULL!" DECLARED ELIZABETH"

"Is that a fox? Oh!—Oh!—Oh!" piped Elizabeth, her eyes popping out of her head as a large male donkey fled braying through the pack, and all the fresh hunters in the vicinity humped up backs and let off alarming bucks in all directions! In the resulting confusion I withdrew my charge to the far side of the covert and the gypsies' camp.

For some time nothing happened except that the first onslaught of midges penetrated beneath our *bérets*. I dismounted and cut two hazel wands to keep them off. Hark! There was an excited whimper, and another; but the thrill was short-lived—two puppies after a rabbit, followed by Jack's rating voice. Elizabeth accepted my explanations, and we waited for what I felt must seem ages to her. We could just hear "Yoick wind him! Yoick! Push 'im up!" The rest of the field rejoined us in listless groups. Suddenly Elizabeth in her distinct treble declared, "I think hunting's very dull!" The Bateman-like result was saved, as at that moment a deep note, followed by another and another, broke into an excited clamour, proclaiming the joyful news of a litter of cubs and a holding scent. For some time we sat our ponies, straining eyes down the ride. I glanced at my niece—her face had changed to a bright pink, and gone was the politely bored expression. The wood was full of a tumbling mass of black and white, and a crash of music as they turned this way and that. "Tally Ho! Boick!" "Crack!" goes a distant whip. We followed where we could, keeping to the outside of the covert. The huntsman's voice and horn made soul-stirring sounds that caused old hunters to cock faithful ears and young ones to break out into sweat. Elizabeth had stopped asking questions; she looked very happy and was acquitting herself well on the new pony. Once she was nearly swept off the saddle under a low-hanging yew tree, and once Brownie shied at a queer-looking patent pheasant feeder. We viewed a cub over the ride and had the pleasure of showing the huntsman the exact spot. At length one was marked to ground—terriers and spades arrived. We got off and I held the ponies, telling Elizabeth she might go and have a look, keeping well away from horses' heels. The Master, being one of those who encourages children all he can, took her to see the hole. I waited some time, till, handing the midge-worried ponies over to old Harry, I also pushed into the bushes and at length came upon my niece blissfully seated on a tree stump practically on top of the rabbit burry, engaged in flicking flies off Lionel and Lilian, two of this season's entry, who were covering her with wet kisses in between excited attempts to join in the chorus of the rest of the pack!

* * *

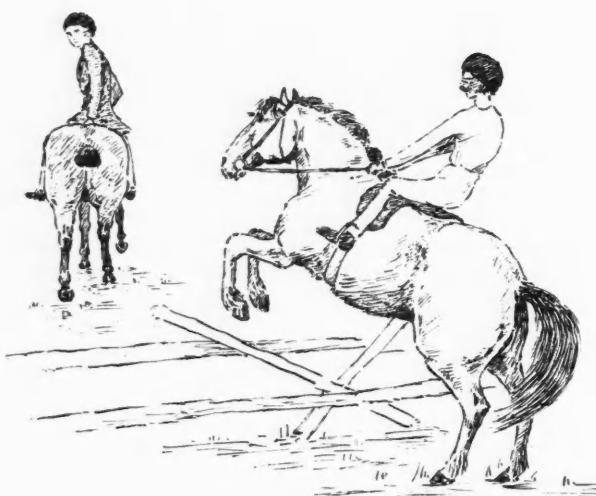
Later we had a real little hunt and even found a tiny gap that just suited Brownie. We popped over it, but the borrowed vanner, coming behind with old Harry, jumped with such good



"BLISSFULLY SITTING ON A TREE STUMP"

heart that she removed him completely, so that he did a perfect slow-motion act into his hat on the ground! Elizabeth was tremendously impressed, and sympathetically aided him take the "crinkle" out of his bowler. A nice boy on a white pony attached himself, adding youthful society to our company. The sun came out hot and strong, scent was not so good, and my cob began to shut up, while the old mare's chestnut coat was dark with sweat. It was time to go home.

Half an hour later saw us winding our way back through the last stooks in the cornfields. "Aunt V., I just love hunting!" Elizabeth said. My heart gave a little bound. Above us sailed an aeroplane, a motor tractor toiled noisily in the next field, a tiny wren winked a beady eye at us from the hedge. Perhaps, after all, the rising generation, with so much at their feet, would hold to the sport we had loved so well. Was there still magic in the hazels? In the silence of content as we rode quietly homeward, I wondered if the great-grandmother from the happy



"WE FOUND A TINY GAP THAT JUST SUITED BROWNIE"

hunting field of Paradise had seen the glow on the small face (so absurdly like that aide-de-camp of Wellington's whose portrait hangs in our dining-room) as Brownie cast himself boldly over that three feet of obstacle! I thought of the ancestor who rode to the Crusades with a couple of hounds at his heels, and of him who lies with a sleeping dog at his feet under his alabaster tomb in our little church. Also of him who rode at Balaclava as straight as he did over Leicestershire, and lastly of that dearest lad who flew over the enemy's lines with a fox's brush on his wing strut. Would not they all feel gladness that love of hunting lived in the family for yet another

generation to make health and strength, to develop character by discipline of mind and body, to instil courage, loyalty and understanding of country and country people to the point of sacrifice that is ever a part of love and leadership. The stars in their courses had brought great things to pass—I could say with the M.F.H. that morning, "The Young Entry are shaping well."

ON HAVING NO THEORY

By BERNARD DARWIN

NEVER, my dear child," said Mr. Jellyby to his daughter Caddy, "never have a mission." It was admirable advice; at least, a perceptible number of people in the world would be much less tiresome than they are if they followed it. Had Mr. Jellyby been a golfer, his advice to his daughter would, perhaps, have been slightly different; it might have been, "Never have a theory."

At the moment of writing I have just come to the end of a delightful three weeks of mild golf at Aberdovey, and of one thing about it I am justifiably proud: I never had a theory during the entire time, and that, so far as I am concerned, is a world's record. Let me be exact in making so remarkable a statement. I do not mean that I never told myself not to hurry or to keep my eye on the ball; it is impossible to be quite so beautifully brainless as all that; but I never did invent anything about my hips or my feet or my grip or the path my club was travelling, or any such complicated nonsense, and the result was that I hit the ball respectably well all the time, and knew a mental peace, in non-golfing intervals, that was to me unique. Once I very nearly fell. An illustrious lady with whom I played let fall a casual remark *à propos* of timing—something about the importance of not getting the shoulders through too soon. Next morning, after one bad shot, I thought about those blessed shoulders, and the result was a particularly good shot. The Devil is a very cunning tempter at golf, and knows how to bait his hook, so that I thought about my shoulders for the next two or three holes; it was touch and go with me, but by a supreme effort I then managed to forget them, and lived comparatively happy ever afterwards.

There is, of course, in golf as in other things in life, a certain connection between happiness and dullness, and it is rather dull sometimes not to have a theory. Without a theory one is more or less sane; one does not think one is going to be the best player in the world, only that one may not make an egregious ass of oneself. With a theory, on the other hand, one imagines, for about ten minutes, that Sarazen's reign is ended and that one cannot possibly play a bad shot again. On the whole, I think the sane are to be envied, but when we are insane we do have great moments. There was, for example, the young gentleman with whom I played. One occasion I praised a good tee shot of his. He replied in the tone of one who will never have any more worries in this world, that he had cut his swing down by half. On my enquiring how long ago he had made so momentous a change, he said: "Well, I did it that time and"—with a defiant air and looking at my ball some yards behind his—"it answered pretty well, didn't it?" Later on another long drive produced this explanation: "I know it

sounds rather dangerous, but I find I drive much better if I swing up just about twice as fast." Subsequent results proved that it not only sounded, but was, extremely dangerous. Still, while I was just thumping thoughtlessly along, he was tasting insane joys and striking the stars with his head—the head that he lifted sometimes long before the club got to the ball.

Of course, we should never have any more theories if we realised that, to the cold world's impartial eye, we always look exactly the same. As it is, we realise it about other people, but never about ourselves. I played one day at Aberdovey with a very good golfer of a great game-playing race, who is now, as I suppose, something over forty. I had seen him at long intervals during the intervening years, but I do not think I had watched him play since he was sixteen and I was correspondingly younger than at present. Then we had met in the semi-final of a match play tournament, he with the certain advantage of receiving some strokes and the more doubtful benefit of his entire and adoring family walking round with him. I had won, as I recollect, by doing a three at the nineteenth hole, but otherwise everything had grown rather dim. Yet the moment I saw him address the ball again, the very look of his left wrist seemed perfectly familiar, and I knew exactly how he would swing the club. It is the same with his younger brother. Him I had not seen at all since he was quite a tiny boy, when, as he reminded me, I had tried to give him two strokes a hole and he had done Cader in two—a somewhat difficult position for the giver of strokes. Now he is stoutish and baldish—a Colonel, too, as I understand, in some far-off land; but I knew the look of his style when I saw it. Whether or not he has theorised in those twenty-something years I know not, but, if he has, the Ethiopian has not changed his swing.

Thinking over all the golfers of my acquaintance, I can only name two who have in a sense radically altered their swings, and even they did not so much alter them as cut them ruthlessly down. One is Mr. F. A. Woolley, that fine golfer from the Midlands, who has not, alas! been able to play for a long time now; and the other is Major A. G. Barry, who, when he won his Amateur Championship, had a swing about twice as long as his modern one. Yet, even so, there is a great deal that remains unchanged, and one would only have to see him on the horizon standing up to the ball in order to say with instant conviction: "There's Gordon." There is another very excellent golfer, who shall be nameless: he very nearly changed, but that old right elbow will fly up now and again. And now, I suppose, having once more a garden and a meadow, but no golf to play, I shall begin theorising and soon be plunged in misery. I feel an inward demon urging me to go out and swing even now. There was a something I thought of—

WORDSWORTH TO HIS WORLD

An Estimate of William Wordsworth by His Contemporaries, by Elsie Smith, Ph.D., B.A. (Basil Blackwood, 18s.).

THE theme of this book is given in Wordsworth's own words, "Every great and original writer, in proportion as he is great and original, must himself create the taste by which he is to be relished; he must teach the art by which he is to be seen," and the title indicates the method used by Dr. Elsie Smith in working out the theme. She gathers together for us practically every review and many private criticisms of Wordsworth during the first thirty years of his literary life. The pity was that the reviews, which were mostly dammatory, would reach the poet, and the gentler and more appreciative opinions of the few people who understood him would be comparatively unknown to him.

The savagery of early nineteenth century reviewing leaves one gasping. Little was praised, much was censured. To be young, to be different was enough. Up sprang the outraged reviewers. "Blackwood's" and the "Edinburgh Magazine" were as bullying boys hunting some gentle creature to death, or jumping up and down in big boots on the body of an innocent victim. Wordsworth, sturdy and self-opinionated, escaped with head bloody but unbowed. Those more sensitive suffered cruelly.

"We have, at different times," said the "Critical Review" of Wordsworth, "employed ridicule with the object of making this gentleman ashamed of himself and bringing him back to his senses. But unfortunately—" in short, it had no effect. "Alas! we fear that the mind of Mr. Wordsworth has been too long accustomed to the enervating debauchery of taste for us to entertain much hope of his recovery. . . . Is it possible for Mr. Wordsworth not to feel that while he is pouring his nauseous and nauseating sensibilities to weeds and insects, he debases himself to a level with his idiot boy?"

It is not a matter of much moment to us now that Wordsworth's work, like that of many a genius, is unequal. We reverence his best and forget his worst. But early reviewers brought down their venomous pens with equal force on his ethereal "Cuckoo," his unpleasant and tedious "Idiot Boy," and the exquisite, poignant "Ode" on immortality.

Individual opinions, as distinguished from the reviews, were kinder and more intelligent. Hazlitt, later more acid, said when Wordsworth's earlier poems were yet in manuscript that they had "something of the effect that arises from the turning up of fresh soil, or of the first welcome breath of spring." Southey was just and appreciative, though giving the impression that he would rather not have been so. Coleridge, above all others, established Wordsworth's fame. Keats thought "The Excursion" one of "the three absolutely fine things of the time." Lockhart, reading the same poem, said that Wordsworth had more of "a sunset kind of gentleness . . . than any other English poet ever possessed, save Shakespeare, the possessor of all." Charles Lamb was a warm friend and admirer. Byron, on the contrary, was always insolent and sarcastic where Wordsworth was concerned, and refused to admit that he was "one of us." Shelley admired his poetry while despising his politics. "What a beastly and pitiful wretch that Wordsworth! That such a man should be a poet!"—but, after all, his was a private letter. Peacock satirised the Lake Poets among their mountains, "passing the whole day in the innocent and amiable occupation of going up and down hill."

But even the tide of the reviews turned. "Mr. Wordsworth, with all his perversities, is a person of great powers," admitted the "Edinburgh." And the "Monthly Review" gave tardy recognition with "Nevertheless . . . we are strongly impressed with the conviction that Mr. Wordsworth is himself a true poet." "Blackwood's," forgetting its earlier scorn, said: "Wordsworth never comes forth before the public, from his solitude among the mountains, without deeply delighting all true lovers of poetry. . . . He it was that taught Byron how to look on a mountain,

and how to listen to a cataract or the sea. . . . Every other living poet of any eminence, without one single exception, owes much of his power or inspiration to Wordsworth."

All these extracts and opinions are taken from this very able book; but let "Wordsworth's exquisite sister," Dorothy, have the last word: "His writings will live, will comfort . . . when we, and our little cares, are forgotten." I. B.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

LIFE OF LORD CROMER, by the Marquess of Zetland (Hodder and Stoughton, 25s.); THE WAVERLEY PAGEANT, by Hugh Walpole (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 8s. 6d.); THE HISTORY OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Vol. 1, by F. G. Parsons (Methuen, 10s. 6d.); BE YOUR OWN WEATHER PROPHET, by E. S. Player (Cassell, 3s. 6d.); Fiction.—DON JUAN AND THE WHEELBARROW, by L. A. G. Strong (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.); FANFARE FOR TIN TRUMPETS, by Margery Sharp (Barber, 7s. 6d.); LARK ASCENDING, by Mazo de la Roche (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.).

Twelve Best Stories in Good Housekeeping. Selected by Alice M. Head. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 5s.) MISS ALICE HEAD has captained a brilliant team here, well known to the greater public—E. H. Young, Henry Handel Richardson, L. A. G. Strong, E. M. Delafield, to name no more. I may be forgiven, on the score of patriotic preference, if I admit that the more obviously American contributors seem to me the least outstanding. The impression given by the whole is that Miss Head, in editing *Good Housekeeping*, has, with an admirable breadth of vision, cared more for obtaining good work than for fulfilling any rigid ideal as to what may or may not "suit a ladies' paper."

S.

The Golden Pheasant, by Clotilde Wollerson. (Methuen, 6s.) TO a superficial glance Mrs. Wollerson's book might appear as both slight and what for lack of a better word might be called old-fashioned; but let no reader be thereby discouraged. Though the story is merely that of a man who falls in love with his employer's wife and is parted from her by death, it is rich in knowledge of life and human nature, and, though it is told with a reticent dignity and a scale of values not usual in books of the day, that is wholly justified by its accumulated effect. This short book is a distinguished and interesting piece of work, not to be missed by those who regard the novel as a form of art rather than a form of anaesthetic.

S.

The Constable Country. A Hundred Years after John Constable, R.A., by Herbert Cornish, F.J.I. (Heath Cranton, 12s. 6d.)

IN a few years we shall be commemorating the centenary of Constable's death, and it is probably in anticipation of this event that the present book has been produced. It deals not so much with the artist as with his background, the country which, according to his own words, first inspired him to become a painter. Happily, that bit of England has been saved from destruction through the generosity of Mr. Thomas Parkington of Ipswich, who bought the old mill and Willy Lot's Cottage and ensured their preservation by founding the Flatford Mill Estate Trust. These old buildings and the surrounding stretches of the Stour valley are now open to painters, who wish to pursue the study of landscape painting on the very spot where the founder of the English school of landscape painting first discovered that the English scene did not lend itself to the conventional treatment developed in Italy, France or Holland. Constable did more than found a new English style of landscape, he opened the eyes of French painters to the beauties of atmosphere. Everybody has heard of Delacroix's enthusiasm about "The Hay Wain" when he saw it in the Salon of 1824. How it came to be exhibited there is a less familiar story, and is related in the appendix of the present book. A Frenchman—unfortunately, his name does not seem to have been recorded—saw

it in the Academy of 1821 and liked it so much that he bought it, together with several other pictures by Constable, and then exhibited them in Paris. The French Ambassador, M. Fleuriat, alludes to this in his cordial foreword. This first volume of *The Constable Country* contains some description of the scene (we should have preferred more details and less apology), an account of its preservation, and a number of illustrations not only from Constable's pictures, but from the work of the greatest contemporary East Anglian artist, Mr. Munnings, from other pictures and drawings, and from photographs. The second volume, which is to contain an account of some ancient buildings, promises to be still more interesting.



FLATFORD MILL, BY JOHN CONSTABLE
From "The Constable Country. A Hundred Years after John Constable"



The redecoration, in progress 1757–78, introduces the work of both well and little known architects, whose drawings throw valuable light on the "York School"

WILLIAM CONSTABLE'S great remodelling and fitting out of Burton Constable was an undertaking spread over many years. No doubt this was in part a question of money, but partly also of choice. In the eighteenth century, to build and decorate was often regarded as a kind of pastime, an exercise of the tastes, a sort of vicarious practice of the arts to be prolonged and savoured to the uttermost, with innumerable schemes and plans and drawings and consultations with artists and critics, second thoughts and revisions. In this way, at an earlier time, Lord Carlisle had spread out the creation of his Yorkshire seat, Castle Howard, over a period of thirty-six years and left it still unfinished ; and old Admiral Delaval had written of building his

great house " so something may be done by degrees and be the entertainment of our old age or as long as we can live." So the building of Holkham, the "ideal perfection" of the Burlington group, had been made to span out to twenty years of refinement. This attitude to architecture is surely the explanation of the large accumulation of drawings of furniture and fittings, plans, sections, wall treatments, and garden lay-outs, which remain at Burton Constable from William Constable's time. Inevitably, as with all these collections of architectural drawings, the bulk of them refer to works which were not executed, even when they are by artists who were in the event employed. For the accepted drawings no doubt passed into the hands of the actual builders and carvers and were lost or destroyed. Their interest does not depend so much on the great names, as Robert Adam, James Wyatt or Lancelot Brown, to be found among them as on those of the lesser known men who, for the most part, were preferred before these London eminences, at any rate by William Constable.

Cuthbert Tunstall died in 1747, but it does not appear that William embarked on any important works until ten years later. The evidence goes to show that from the first he was in touch with an architect and decorator of the name of Thomas Lightoller, apparently a York man. Lightoller is known as a collaborator with Morris and Halfpenny in their *Modern Builder's Assistant*, 1757, and as the writer of *The Gentleman Farmer's Architect*, 1762. Lightoller's other known buildings are the fine block known as Somersetshire Buildings which forms such an important feature in Milsom Street, Bath (1760 *et seq.*), and the Octagon Chapel in the same town, finished in 1767. At first William Constable did not put himself unreservedly into Lightoller's hands, for plans by the better known Carr of York date from 1760 or earlier (Fig. 11). A third York architect, Thomas Atkinson, who did considerable work in the 1760's at Bishopsthorpe, also appears in the drawings. These York men raise the whole question of the school that flourished there in the eighteenth century. York as an art centre has had two periods of importance, the Late Gothic period, late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, when its



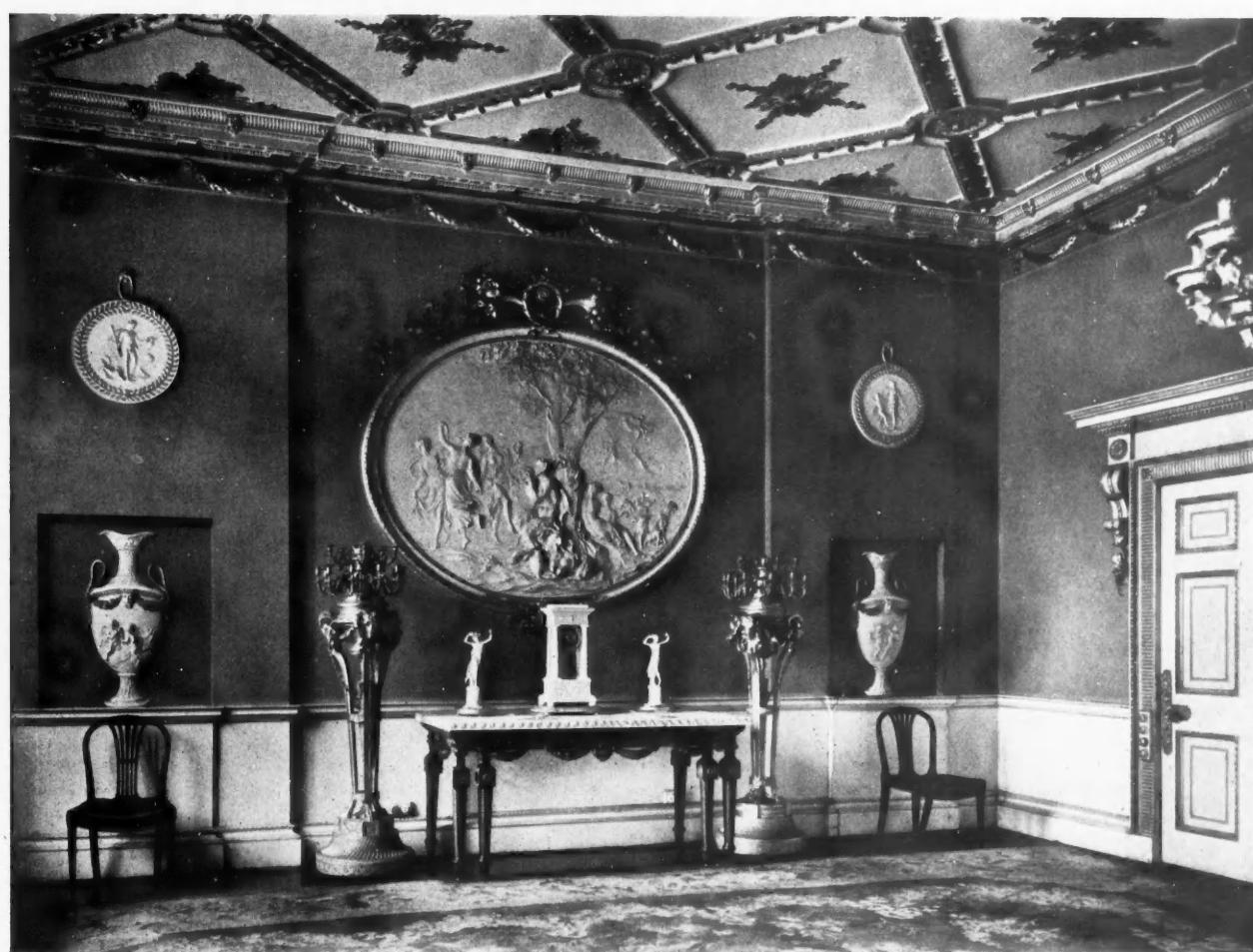
1.—THE HALL, AS REDECORATED BY THOMAS LIGHTOLLER
For William Constable, circa 1760



Copyright

2.—THE DINING-ROOM, LOOKING NORTH
By Thomas Lightoller and William Collins, 1768-70

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

3.—THE SOUTH END OF THE DINING-ROOM
Relief of Pan and the Graces by William Collins

"COUNTRY LIFE."

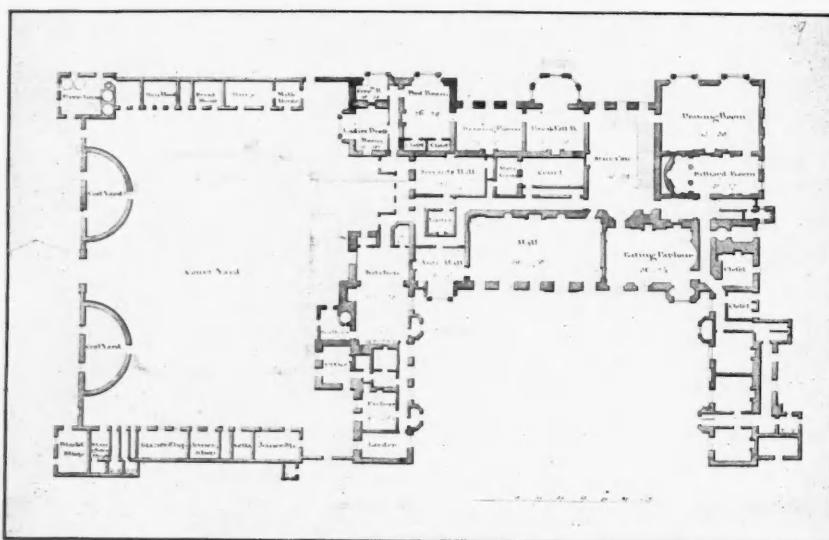
Sept. 3rd, 1932.



Copyright.

4.—THE DRAWING-ROOM
By James Wyatt, circa 1776-78

"COUNTRY LIFE."



5.—PLAN, DATED 1775. NORTH POINT TO THE RIGHT



Copyright.

6.—THE STAIRCASE HALL
By Thomas Lightoller

"COUNTRY LIFE."

glass painters and Church furnishers were celebrated even as far away as London; and then again the middle eighteenth century.

THE "YORK SCHOOL"

This later flowering must owe a considerable debt to Lord Burlington himself, who, an important Yorkshire landowner, was much involved in the activities of the city, and himself designed the Assembly Rooms, and certainly influenced, if he was not responsible for, the design of the Mansion House. Moreover, Morris, whom we have seen collaborating with Lightoller, was allied to the Burlington-Kent group of architects, and carried out Kirby Hall (1750), another Yorkshire building, from Burlington's designs. In this job Carr of York was also engaged as a young man of twenty-nine, probably in the capacity of a builder. The Burlingtonian influence was, therefore, strong in York, and it is especially marked in Carr's early work, of which his 1760 design (Fig. 11) for the hall at Burton is a good example; the complete entablature, the pedimented doors and window cases, and the William Kent-like chimneypiece are all strongly Burlingtonian; while Lightoller's hall (Fig. 1), though it is orthodox enough as regards doors, relies much more on the variety of its "composed ornaments" in plaster, as though he derived his ideas as much from the Italian *stuccatori*, introduced under Burlingtonian patronage, than from Burlington's or Kent's own work. These Italian decorators were inclined more to rococo than their strict Palladianist sponsors, and that tendency is marked in some of the furnishings designed by Lightoller for William Constable a little later on, though there is little or nothing to remind us of the true French rococo, such as we find at Chesterfield House, about his work. It remains rather solid, sculptural, Italianate-English to the end. Lightoller at Burton Constable is an interesting addition to our knowledge of the York school of the middle of the century, a subject ready and waiting for some enterprising research student—some future member of the Courtauld Institute, dare we suggest? One curious speculation is raised by the fact of Lightoller's work at Bath. The elder Wood was also a Yorkshireman, and some interrelation between these two important provincial centres seems a possibility.

The plan of Burton Constable given here (Fig. 5) shows the house in 1775 when William Constable's alterations were nearly complete. It was drawn by John Raines, his steward and right-hand man in all his works, who seems to have come to him about the time that building was begun, for his epitaph, dated 1806, says that he served as steward for fifty years. The plan shows the house very much as it is now, except that the room marked billiard-room has been fitted up as a chapel. As far as one can judge from the various extant plans, the general arrangement was Lightoller's, though a plan of his of about 1760 shows, by the differently coloured shading used, that all the northwest corner block, the angle, that is, containing the rooms marked billiard-room and drawing-room in our plan, was still under consideration. From the date on a drawing by Adam for the dining-room, 1766, it is clear that the eastward

rooms of the main block were undertaken first, and it seems likely that after them came the staircase hall, and last of all the other rooms on the west front. Of the two important eastern rooms, we have already mentioned the entrance hall in general terms. The present scheme is the final solution adopted some time after 1760 after considerable hesitation. The difficulty seems to have been a desire to make the entrance a central feature of the east wall of the room and so obtain a symmetrical composition. The original hall had at one end (the south) the screens passage, and at the other a passage leading to the great staircase, a similar arrangement to that still existing at Burton Agnes. The problem before William Constable and his architects was whether to make the new hall extend equally on either side of the new entrance through the central exterior feature (illustrated last week) by omitting the screens, but including the staircase passage, or to take the screens space into the hall and add the staircase passage to the new dining-room, an arrangement which provides two fine rooms, but at the expense of symmetry and, a more serious loss, of any adequately dignified way through from the entrance hall to the staircase. There is no indication that the obvious solution of reversing the positions of the hall and dining-room was even considered, for both Carr and Lightoller's alternative schemes show only the arrangement which sacrifices the size of the dining-room to the logical and symmetrical arrangement of the hall. It is possible, however, that the traditional position of the hall was considered sacred, and not only on sentimental grounds. For a great country house like Burton Constable would still, in the eighteenth century, have such a throng of indoor and outdoor servants, and these, rather more rough and uproarious than nowadays, for ever clattering and shouting round the kitchen, it would still, as in the Middle Ages, be a matter of concern to check all this at a distance from the more frequented living-rooms. At any rate, one rarely finds the dining-room and kitchen brought close together in eighteenth century plans. The inherent lack of symmetry in the arrangement of the hall eventually adopted was disguised as well as possible in the scheme of decoration, and the hall to-day is as Lightoller finally designed it, except that his chimneypiece feature was only carried out in part. The mantelpiece itself agrees with the surviving drawing, but the upper part has either been omitted or replaced by the unfortunate piece of woodwork so clearly visible in Fig. 1.

The Robert Adam drawings of 1766 for the dining-room, to which we have already referred, are a severe and not very typical design, of interest mainly for giving us a date and for the endorsement in William Constable's hand "Drawing by Mr. Adam for which I paid him £18 - 18 - 0." They were passed over in favour of the existing scheme, the result of a collaboration of Lightoller and William Collins, a well known London sculptor and friend of Gainsborough. Collins is known as the author of a popular series of bas-reliefs for mantelpieces illustrating Æsop's fables and the elaborate terracotta relief of the Maries at the tomb done in 1757 as an altarpiece for Magdalene College, Cambridge. Among the drawings at Burton Constable are also some designs for chandeliers by Collins bearing fairly close resemblance to those in the Long Gallery. It is impossible to identify any other furnishings at

Burton Constable as by him with any real probability, though the two great standing candelabra in the staircase hall suggest themselves as having a rather sculptural character. This is quite inconclusive, however, for Lightoller's own furniture can on occasion be equally sculptural, as in the two little caskets on either side the dining-room fireplace (Fig. 2), which are certainly by him. It is, therefore, rather difficult to determine the respective shares of the two men in the scheme for the dining-room; it is certain that Lightoller designed the general scheme—doors, frieze, ceiling, and so on—and that Collins designed and executed the relief vases and the large medallion of Pan and the Graces (Fig. 3). The chimneypiece feature (Fig. 2) is more uncertain: the lower part is certainly Lightoller, and the present writer is inclined to attribute the upper part to him



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7.—THE STAIRCASE, LOOKING WEST
The candlesticks retain their original glass shades

"COUNTRY LIFE."

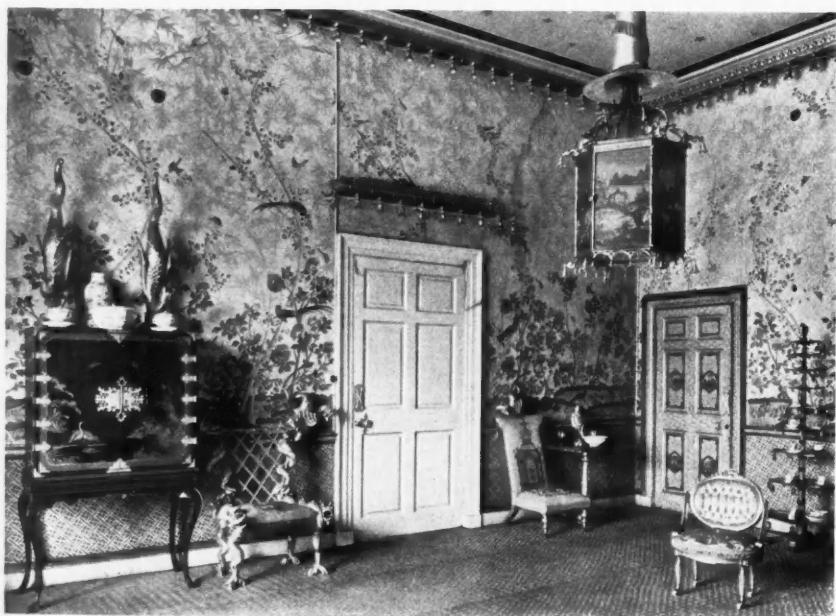
also, for there is a quite different quality in the Bacchus and Ariadne relief from anything in Collins's work. Of the furnishings, the side tables, the various candelabra and the two caskets already mentioned we can only be sure in the last instance, but Lightoller is the most likely author, except, perhaps, for the four splendid standing candelabra. The dining-room is certainly the most ambitious of Lightoller's decorative schemes at Burton Constable, and, with its light green walls and wealth of gilding, is certainly very successful; but it is curiously remote from the prevailing decorative tendencies of 1768-70, though at that time Adam had not completed his conquest of the fashion with what Sir William Chambers called "his filigrane toy-work," and Wyatt, only just returned from Italy, was still an unknown young man. Lightoller's other important interior at Burton Constable is the staircase hall (Figs. 6 and 7). Leaving



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8.—THE GOLD BEDROOM

"COUNTRY LIFE."

9.—THE BLUE DRAWING-ROOM, ALIAS BREAKFAST ROOM
By Thomas Atkinson

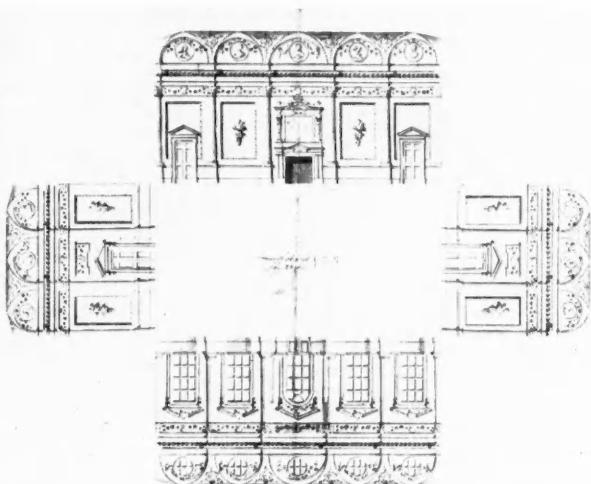
Copyright

10.—THE CHINESE ROOM. CIRCA 1810

"COUNTRY LIFE."

out of count the wealth of gold and white furnishings with which it is now filled, it will be seen that the main lines of this scheme are simple and bold. The door-cases, with their pulvinate friezes and the bold, simple brackets of the staircase gallery, are all good stock stuff of a provincial Burlingtonian character. The balustrade to the stair and gallery is equally simple, but rather more individual. Lightoller's other documented works in this room are the side tables, one of which can be partly seen beneath the large picture on the right of Fig. 6, and the mantelpiece, for both of which drawings are extant.

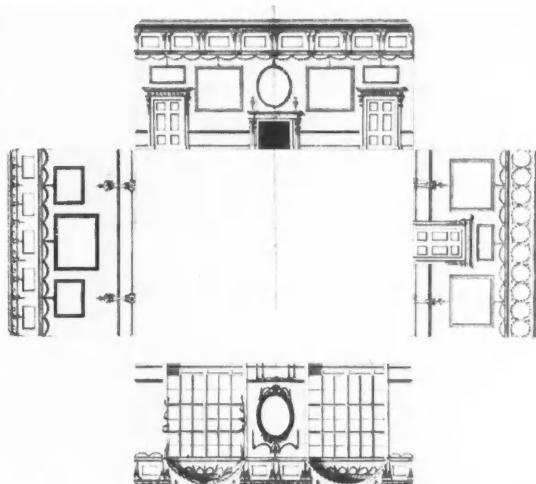
The last important works undertaken were the drawing-room at the north end of the west front, and the suite of rooms on that front marked Breakfast Room, Drawing-room, etc., on the plan. These include the Chinese Room and the Bow-window Room (Figs. 9 and 10). In William Constable's time this was his personal suite, including his bedroom, and in consequence it suffered a considerable change in character under his successors. The Chinese Room, for example, was largely refurbished in the early nineteenth century, though the Chinese wallpaper and cornice (Fig. 10), and possibly the curious carved dragon chair, visible between the lacquer cabinet and the door, may date from the time when it was William Constable's bedroom. The central room of the west front, marked Breakfast-room on the plan, shows in its treatment of the bow window (Fig. 9) what is probably the only example of Thomas Atkinson's work remaining in the house. Atkinson and his work at Bishopsthorpe have already been mentioned. A large number of his designs for furniture and decoration are in the collection, including some made, apparently, for Tixall, a Staffordshire house which came by inheritance to the Hon. Thomas Clifford, William Constable's cousin, in 1768. The most important of these Atkinson drawings is that for the north-west drawing-room (Fig. 12), a curious example of the eighteenth century architect's way of setting out his schemes of decoration for the approval of his client, in this case showing three variant frieze and wall treatments. There is evidence that this room was not taken in hand until after 1776, and this drawing is probably of about that date. In it and in the design for bay window treatments, almost certainly not intended for Burton Constable, we can see that Atkinson's manner was considerably affected by the new Adam-Wyatt fashion; it is rather leaner and altogether more elegant than the Lightoller work we have been examining, though it does not go so far in these directions as the actual leaders of the movement, one of whom, James Wyatt, was eventually preferred to Atkinson for the decoration of this room. A group of charming coloured drawings by Wyatt survive, variants of the scheme eventually adopted (Fig. 13). The existing room (Fig. 4) has had its ceiling restored and a cruder colour scheme substituted for Wyatt's favourite pale greens and golds; but the frieze, doors, chimneypiece and mirror features remain, and are as good examples of his manner as could be found. This is the work of the early Wyatt, who had just attained to fame with the opening of the Pantheon in 1772. It was this manner of



11.—Carr of York's design for the hall

the young Wyatt that called forth the charges of plagiarism from Robert Adam, and a comparison of the frieze and doorways here with those Adam had done at Mersham le Hatch some five years earlier (*COUNTRY LIFE*, Vol. LVIII, p. 218) will readily explain the older man's resentment. The drawing-room was William Constable's last important internal work, and by the end of 1778 this house was evidently considered finished, for a printed notice of that date survives saying that in future the house would be open to the public on certain days. Of the other state rooms, mainly bedrooms, which cannot be treated here in detail, it may be said that they contain typical mantelpieces, some of them identifiable as by Lightoller, and some interesting furniture of William Constable's favourite gilt rococo type, of which the bed in Fig. 8 is a good example.

While these schemes of internal decoration were being carried out, William Constable did not neglect the surroundings of his house, and among the drawings are plans for gardens, offices and garden buildings by several hands, including that of the great Lancelot Brown himself, 1772, and of another professional garden designer, Thomas White, whose scheme is dated 1768. In addition to these there are a number of drawings for the stables and south court-yard by Lightoller, lodges by Wyatt, and some drawings by John Raines for stoves, hothouses and heated fruit walls. These last illustrate an aspect of eighteenth century gardening which is often neglected by writers more preoccupied with problems of art and taste; but landowners of those days were often enthusiastic horticulturists in the stricter sense, and prided themselves on the elaboration of their kitchen garden and hothouse equipment, as the story of the Duke of Newcastle's pineapples, sent all the way from Claremont to Hanover by special messenger like Cabinet despatches, bears witness. The number of drawings in the collection devoted to these devices shows that William Constable shared this enthusiasm to the full. Perhaps, from our point of view, the most remarkable result of William Constable's

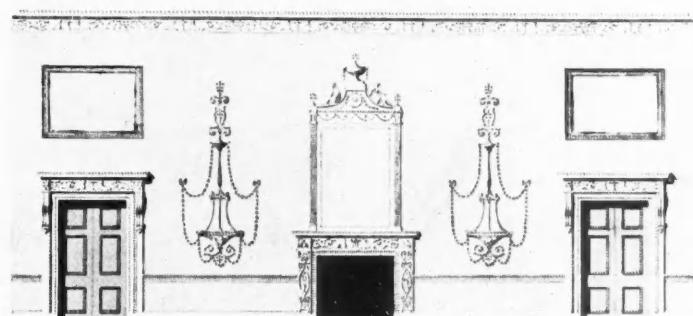


12.—Designs for the drawing-room by T. Atkinson

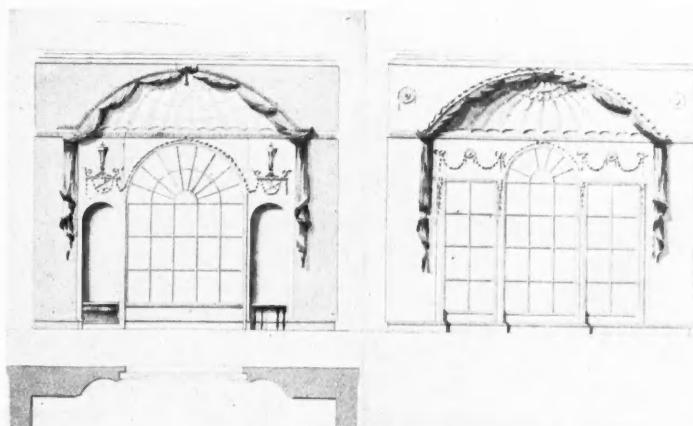
gardening "improvements" was the painting over of the whole exterior of the house with white lead, a treatment that was only abolished as late as 1867. To eighteenth century eyes, brick was a rustic material only suitable for inferior buildings and having no claim to merit in itself. The removal of this paint is one of the results of nineteenth century enthusiasm for the romantic past, for which we have reason to be grateful.

After William Constable's death in 1791 the house and property descended first to Edward and then to Francis Sheldon, the two sons of his sister Cicely. Francis, the last owner of Burton Constable of direct descent from the original family, died in 1821, and under William Constable's will the property passed to the descendants of his cousin Thomas Clifford of Tixall, the first of whom to inherit was Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, created baronet in 1815. He took the name of Constable, and died in 1823, to be succeeded by his only son Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable. To this "Sir Clifford" we owe the present appearance of the house; he it was who stripped off the white paint, raised the angle turret of the south tower, and did various other restorations to the exterior. Other works of his, as the theatre contrived out of the rooms above the servants' hall, the riding school that he added to Lightoller's stables, and the racecourse he laid out in the park, are now either disused or disappeared altogether. After his death in 1870 the house was left uninhabited during his son's tenure till 1894, when it again passed out of the direct line to Sir Clifford's great-nephew, Colonel Chichester-Constable, the present owner. In this description nothing has been said of the many treasures the house contains, the sixteenth century portraits, the miniatures, or the splendid mediaeval vestments now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; but in a house of the character of Burton Constable some limitations must be self-imposed by the writer fumbling his way through such an embarrassment of historical and artistic riches.

GEOFFREY WEBB



13.—James Wyatt's first scheme for the drawing-room



14.—Bay windows by T. Atkinson, probably for Tixall



EPISODES IN A VARIED LIFE

By LORD CONWAY OF ALLINGTON

X.—THE VAN EYCKS AND THE ORIGINS OF THREE GREAT PROJECTS

THE BRUGES EXHIBITION

IN the year 1902 a famous exhibition of Flemish pictures of the Van Eyck school was held at Bruges. This was the first of such exhibitions which have brought together in succession wonderful collections of works of art and have delighted and informed art-lovers with a succession of schools—notably the exhibitions held in recent years in the Royal Academy. Before my ten years' devotion to mountain exploration I had lectured and written about the school of the Van Eycks, but my information had become out of date. The Bruges Exhibition revived interest in that subject and gave me a new start. From my earliest days of study I had casually but continuously collected photographs of art works. They were large and small, mounted and unmounted, identified and unidentified. All were mixed together without order or classification. I could never find the one I wanted in that chaos of papers, notes, and prints. Before proceeding to Bruges I selected out of the heap all the photographs I possessed of early Flemish pictures. It became necessary to fix upon an average size, to cut down the big ones (slicing them in half if need were), and to mount up the smaller ones so that all became of one approximate size. Little did I think that that decision was to govern and direct the next twenty-five years of my life and to imprison me in a new research.

Just then I happened to encounter Mr. Cedric Chivers, who had been an influential political supporter of mine in the Bath election of 1895. He was the inventor or developer of a system of orderly arrangement of papers called the Library Bureau. By combining his boxes and my photographs together I was able to classify my own collection and arrange the boxes like books on shelves in a minimum of space and with the maximum of lucidity.

THE WITT AND THE CONWAY COLLECTIONS

At Siena, when my daughter and I were travelling in Italy we put up for a few days in a *pensione*, gloriously situated on the very wall of that lovely city. I shall always remember that house. The food was excellent, the beds comfortable, the management friendly, the prices low, and (as it happened) the weather was perfect. A young English married couple were staying there at the time. We made friends with them, and our good understanding was fortified by the discovery that they also collected photographs and were faced with the same problem of organisation as ourselves. Both of us then decided to make a serious business of photograph collecting, the only difference between us being that I collected photographs and prints of works of art of all kinds—architecture, sculpture, painting, the decorative arts—and of all periods from prehistoric man down to modern times, while they confined themselves to reproductions of pictures and drawings. From that beginning arose the two great English collections of photographs now in existence (each numbering some 250,000 items), the well known Witt collection and the Conway collection, which both of us have presented to the new Courtauld Institute of Art History in the University of London.

So far as I was concerned, this serious work began at the Bruges Congress of 1902. I had for years been specially interested in the Flemish school of painting. That was the subject of my immature Tunbridge Wells lectures, repeated and improved for my University Extension work, and once more worked over for delivery at Liverpool. Those lectures, again rewritten and enlarged, were published as a volume under the title *Early Flemish Artists*, a book which had some success and reached an absurdly high price in the second-hand catalogues. Ten years of

intermission devoted to mountain exploration journeys had left me behindhand in knowledge of the later developments of the study. The Bruges Exhibition enabled me to catch up with current investigations. All the experts congregated at Bruges, the notablest among them being Professor Hulin de Loo of Ghent and Dr. Max Friedländer of Berlin. Years before, Mr. W. H. James Weale had laid some solid foundations. He had come to reside in Bruges, and there to bring up his large family. Chance led him to devote himself in his spare time to careful study of the local archives. Therein were revealed to him the leading facts about the lives of Memling, Gerard David, and other great painters, who had till then been mere names with pictures attached which often had no connection with them or with one another. Weale's publication of archives was admittedly the foundation upon which later attributions and discoveries were built. At Bruges these and other experts gathered together, and it was there that I came to know them. In that atmosphere my *Early Flemish Artists*, which had been good enough for students twenty years before, was no longer satisfying. I had either to abandon the subject or to devote myself to it anew.

COLLECTING FLEMISH SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS

So the collecting of Flemish School photographs was seriously undertaken. They were gathered from every source. They were mounted, classified, and annotated. This process of accumulation had consequences I had not foreseen. I had to buy many a book or magazine in order to obtain a single print or plate of some individual picture which was torn out from its publication in order to be mounted and to find its proper place with other works in the boxes. This process left on my hands a continually increasing accumulation of other works of art of every school and period. They were too good to be destroyed and too numerous to be neglected. Before long I found myself committed to the collection and arrangement of reproductions of works of art of all kinds and periods. The material poured in on me like a flood, and the days were not long enough to deal with it completely. At this time I was settled at Allington with room enough for expansion in the newly constructed Long Gallery. During twelve years that work continued almost without break. I often worked for ten hours a day, and seldom less than eight. I had to do my work single-handed except for the classical archaeology which my daughter undertook. She trained herself for it by studying under Jane Harrison at Newnham after she had taken her degree. She also spent two seasons at the British School at Rome and one at Athens. As I look back now on the dozens of boxes we filled, mainly with unmounted prints, I often wonder how such a mass of work ever got done. It was really colossal.

After this had gone on for a year or two and our system had justified itself in practice, I launched out into wider efforts. Thus on the death of an Amsterdam dealer all his stock-in-trade was to be sold by auction. The last item in the catalogue consisted of a vast accumulation of sale catalogues, mostly of paintings, and many of them illustrated. Nowadays sale catalogues are very carefully collected and preserved. No one then cared about them. I sent in a bid and became their purchaser at a ridiculously low price. Together they weighed half a ton! It took me over six months to take out and annotate the plates. Before that work was finished and current accumulations dealt with I had the good fortune to hear of another equally important assemblage of papers, prints and drawings. They were left behind on his death by a learned antiquary, Romilly Allen. He had acted for many years as editor of the publications of the chief Antiquarian

Society of Wales, and he had devoted himself specially to the study of British Antiquities. His papers and prints were gathered into about forty tightly packed boxes. There were hundreds of photographs; for example, of ancient British, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish sculptured stones down to the eleventh century, and all kinds of Irish and Celtic antiquities. There were also hundreds of outline drawings and proof prints of illustrations, many of them prepared for obscure local publications. There were newspaper cuttings and abstracted articles. All these things were practically unique—that is to say, I could not have purchased them one by one anywhere. In number, I suppose, they ran into thousands, but I never made any effort to estimate their multitude. It took me the best part of a year to straighten out the Romilly Allen collections, and even now they are not entirely cleared up, for only yesterday I happened upon four more of his boxes, full to bursting, which no one has yet had time to examine.

My work on the photographs led me to a number of small discoveries which were published from time to time in the transactions of learned societies. I became more and more attracted away from the study of the more popular subjects, such as paintings and sculptures, and led to pay attention to the relatively few, but most remarkable, ancient and mediaeval objects in the precious metals adorned with jewels, enamel and so forth, which, mostly by miraculous chance, have escaped the melting-pot and come down into our hands. I studied as many as I could see, and was thus led to visit and carefully inspect the great treasures in the public and private collections of Europe. Let me mention a few of them where treasures of great value are to be seen: the public Museums of Paris, London and Berlin possess each a few. Then there are the magnificent crosses at Essen, the ecclesiastical treasures at Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Aix-la-Chapelle and Trier, as well as those possessed by the Vatican and in the Sacristy of St. Peter's. In St. Mark's at Venice is the loot which the knights of the Fourth Crusade captured from Constantinople, and thus by sheer and wicked theft saved for us what, a few generations later, would have been destroyed by the Turks. At St. Maurice d'Agaune, near the head of the Lake of Geneva, is one of the best stocked treasures that exists. The most notable contents of another at Conques have been revealed to a large public by the French Exhibition recently on view in the Royal Academy. I have never seen the Spanish treasures, except those in Madrid, but I was fortunate enough to behold the priceless collections in the museums of Leningrad and Moscow under exceptionally favourable circumstances, as I related in my book, *The Art Treasures of Soviet Russia*.

MANUSCRIPTS AND THEIR TERRIFYING ADVENTURES

Enraptured by the beauty and inspired by the rarity and intrinsic interest of some of the most important of these precious objects, I intensively studied about a score of them and wrote an article or chapter on each, hoping thus to share my delight with people previously uninformed about even the existence of such things. I cannot remember all that I described, but among them were such as the Onyx of Schaffhausen, the Kingston Brooch at Liverpool, the Amulet of Charlemagne, the scattered treasures of St. Denis, the Holy Cross Reliquary at Poitiers, and so on. Some of them were illustrated by photographs specially taken and carefully coloured in facsimile to the originals. I thought the work sufficiently advanced to be worthy of publication. It would not be a popular book, but it might be made beautiful by the reproduction in colour, and interesting by romantic occurrences associated with most of them. When matters were in this state an individual called at my office and said that he was a publisher—I think, American, but I am not sure. He represented

himself as anxious to produce my book and asked for the loan of the manuscript and illustrations for a few days in order that he might consult his colleagues. I foolishly allowed him to take the material away with him. It was contained in a box on the flap of which was my full name and address, prominently in view when the lid of the box was opened. Hearing nothing after a few days'

interval I proposed to write to him, when I made the dreadful discovery that my secretary thought I had taken his address while I thought she had. Manuscript and man had vanished and I have never since been able to get on their trail. The Press of England and America helped me with the best of publicity. It availed nothing. It is not the text I regret to have lost, but the hand-coloured plates, which I can never obtain again without an expenditure of time and money which I cannot afford. Probably my box still exists in the pigeon-hole of some publisher who has forgotten all about it. It is a brown cloth-covered box of something more than foolscap size, and my name is legibly stamped within it. Let the thief at this late day return my treasure, and the curses which I periodically invoke upon his memory shall cease.

As a family, we have had more than our due share of such misfortunes, but luck has twice come to our aid. My daughter, in pursuing investigations in the Record Office relating to the history of Allington Castle, came across important unremembered facts about the career of Sir Henry Wyatt, to whom that building had once belonged. These led her on from step to step into the secret negotiations conducted and services rendered by him in connection with the invasion of England by the Tudor prince which ended with the Battle of Bosworth. Fresh light was also thrown on the events that followed in England, Scotland and Ireland, especially on the complicated affairs and finance of Poynings' Administration. She devoted some years to the consequent researches and at last wrought her results into a book of a very learned and wholly unpopular character, likely in years to come to be useful to historians. The draft of the book being complete, I was taking it down to the country for her in my car. That was left for a short time exactly opposite the door of the Imperial War Museum. It was visibly a car containing luggage. The porter left his post for a few minutes, just long enough for thieves to capture and run off with the car. Baggage and manuscript thus vanished, and I was left with the apparent necessity of telling her that I had lost the result of her years of work, of which, unfortunately, she possessed no duplicate.

Again the Press, and this time also the police, came to our aid. The *Daily Mail* made our loss the subject of a paragraph on its principal page. I kept silent at home, hoping for a bit of luck. The abandoned car was soon found, but its contents had vanished. After two days I gave up hope, but early next morning my daughter came to me with a letter she could not understand. It was from the Matron of a home for crippled children somewhere in Essex, stating that a bundle of papers had been discovered under her garden hedge and that the name "Agnes Conway" occurred on one of them. All ended well that time. The children were rewarded with a day at the seaside, and the last I heard of them was that every morning they carefully examine the hedge to see whether it may not contain another holiday-bringing bundle of papers.

I think that manuscript must bear a charmed life, for that was not the last of its adventures. Two or three years later, after further researches and much re-writing, the proof sheets of the same book, accepted for publication by the Cambridge University Press, were receiving a final revision which had proceeded as far as the letter Y in the index. She had the proofs with her, intending to complete their revision in a train she was on her way to catch. Desiring for some reason to speak to the chauffeur, and unable to open the window, she opened the door and then failed to shut it properly. Presently the door flew open and her bundle of proofs fell unobserved into the road. The loss was discovered at the station when the train was just going to start. It was a deadly blow to the authoress, who had spent three months on her final revision with verification of complicated references to State papers, British Museum documents, and a multitude of original authorities. Off went the train, with her leaning out of the window and begging her mother to leave no stone unturned to recover the precious thing. Accordingly she hastened to the nearest police-station and all the resources of civilisation were applied. A kindly police-sergeant took the



THE WITT LIBRARY. FROM THE DRAWING BY MUIRHEAD BONE

matter seriously in hand. He promised that the three hundred police-stations in London should be communicated with as quickly as possible. Next morning, while she was breakfasting, at Leeds, a telegram was put into her hand saying that the lost treasure had been found and was at Muswell Hill. It had been picked up by a gentleman, who, noticing something lying in the road in Bloomsbury, picked it up, and when he reached his home took it to the police ; so all again was well.

These book-adventures have drawn the thread of my tale awry, and led me away from the photograph collection and the researches that depended upon it. The even tenor of my work was suddenly interrupted by the War, which broke upon us in the quiet of Allington altogether unforeseen. The supply of photographs suddenly stopped. The household entered upon war conditions and all was changed. I was too old to be of any immediate service. My daughter undertook all kinds of work. Our house was invaded by shattered Belgians. Money was collected and a hospital opened. In all this I was of little or no

direct use. Time began to hang heavily upon my hands. Thereupon I decided to devote my days to the Flemish artists while awaiting an opportunity of direct service. During the previous twelve years I had amassed a quantity of notes on the Van Eycks, their predecessors and followers. My old book was utterly out of date. It required, not re-editing, but re-writing. This was taken in hand ; in due course a solid work was produced which summed up all that was known about the School and expressed it in what I hope was a readable form. Books on art history are liable to be dreadfully dull, and the more learned they are the duller they are likely to become. The stout volume I produced, under the title *The Van Eycks and Their Followers*, was intended to present the facts in a form sufficiently full for students and sufficiently readable for the public. How far those aims were attained it is not for me to judge. The day I finished that book, Sir Alfred Mond invited me to become Director-General of the Imperial War Museum.

(To be continued.)

THE BLACK SWAN in NEW ZEALAND



BLACK SWANS AT HOME

IN recent years the black swan has been introduced into England in considerable numbers, and is breeding freely. It may, therefore, be of interest to give an account of its introduction into New Zealand, and say something of its habits. As early as 1864, a consignment of these swans was brought over from Australia and liberated in the South Island ; and later a few more were liberated. They thrive amazingly, so that to-day they are literally in hundreds of thousands.

Their food consists almost entirely of water-weeds, of which they consume great quantities, reaching down as deep as three feet in the water to secure it ; and on this account the bird may be utilised to keep ornamental waters free from growths. I know of many cases where black swans have been used for this purpose in New Zealand with excellent results. They will eat almost any under-water growths—indeed, so far as I know, they will eat

all kinds—including the Canadian water-weed (*Elodea canadensis*), which is even more troublesome in New Zealand than it is here.

In a fish hatchery in Christchurch, New Zealand, this weed gave us a lot of trouble, so we used to get a pair of three-quarter-grown swans from a near-by lake and turn them loose on the ponds. I do not know exactly what area of water was there, but estimate it to have been about an eighth of an acre. At any rate, two young swans would eat it absolutely bare of Canadian water-weed in a few weeks. These young swans are very readily tamed, and if enclosed in a small pen, will, within three or four days from the time of their capture, feed from the hand.

Black swans frequent salt water as well as fresh, provided that it is shallow and weedy, and on many of the large harbours and sheltered arms of the sea on the New Zealand coast they



"WHEN IN FLIGHT THEY HAVE A SPECIAL CALL OF THREE NOTES."



"THE WINGS DO NOT STRIKE THE WATER AT ALL—THE WHOLE OF THE NOISE IS PRODUCED BY THE LARGE WEBBED FEET"

occur in great numbers. At the north end of the South Island is Golden Bay—a large area of water protected from westerly storms by the eighteen mile long Farewell Spit. Here the spring tides have a rise and fall of fourteen feet, and, so gradual is the slope of the sea bed that this represents a distance in places of nine miles between high and low water. Flocks of thousands of swans drift back and forth on the tide, feeding on the grass-like weed that grows on the mud flats.

It is worth noting that these swans will rarely feed on land if they can do so on water, and, although they will walk out on the land and feed on grass, when pressed by hunger, they never fly out and settle on land to feed as geese do.

They prefer to build, too, on water rather than on land, placing the nest, which is a massive structure, in reed—or rushbeds, or even right out in the open water. In Lake Ellesmere—a shallow brackish lake of fifty thousand acres on the coast near Christchurch—there are many weedy mud banks covered by a foot or two of water. These are favourite places for the swans to nest. Choosing a spot where the growths reach the surface of the water and so form an anchorage, a pair begin by pulling up the weed near-by and placing it in a heap. Every now and then the hen bird climbs up on the pile to solidify it. At first she submerges it, but soon the pile is solid down to the bottom, and then for the most part she stands on it and arranges the material that is brought to her by her mate. They go on adding to it until it is about a foot above the water, when they make a rather deep depression in the top for the eggs. Such a nest may be three and a half feet in height, six feet in diameter at the base, and three feet at the water-line; the depression being about eighteen inches across.

A suitable weed-bank, even though a mile or more out from the shore, will have hundreds of these nests on it, and sometimes the whole lot are swept away by an exceptionally heavy storm. In such circumstances the birds build again, often doing so with great rapidity, completing their nest within two days. They lay from four to seven eggs, but if the eggs are removed daily the birds will go on laying.

For some years the North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society collected swans' eggs from Lake Ellesmere for sale, and it gives some idea of the number of these birds on the lake to record that in one year over thirty thousand eggs were taken. They were sold chiefly to pastrycooks, the consensus of opinion being that they are the best eggs available for making cakes and pastry. Each one of them is exactly equal to five hen's eggs. Swans breed at any time of the year, though, of course mainly in the spring, beginning in August as soon as the shooting season is over. Throughout the summer one may see nests being built, nests with eggs, and young in all stages of development; and even when the shooting begins again in May, there are still numbers of nests with eggs in them. The sitting birds are shy, however, and forsake their nests for the open lake as soon as a shot is fired anywhere near them. On the main islands of New Zealand black swans are shot extensively, and this helps to keep their numbers down.

On the Chatham Islands, some three hundred miles to the east, where these birds migrated, they bred to such an extent on some large brackish lagoons, that they ate themselves out of house and home. I am reliably informed that many died, others were thin and weak from lack of food, and that for some seasons hardly any of them nested.

In stormy weather on Lake Ellesmere swans collect in great

flocks in any sheltered bay, thousands of them congregating together and presenting quite a remarkable sight. The spectacle becomes really impressive when such a flock rises, particularly if the sun be shining, for the surrounding water is beaten into foam, while the white wings of the birds, contrasting strongly with their dark bodies, produce a quite bewildering effect. On a calm day the flapping noise made by a pair of swans rising off the water may be heard nearly a mile away: so that the noise produced by the rising of a large flock is extraordinary.

In common with many other people, I had always been under the impression that this noise was made by the birds striking the water with their wings, so I took a number of photographs to see how it was done, and to my surprise found that the wings do not strike the water at all—the whole of the noise is produced by the large webbed feet. This should really have been anticipated, for if a swan produced so much noise by striking the water with the *tip* of its wing, it would certainly break its feathers. Still, it is an excellent example of how ready we are to accept the most obvious solution of any problem.

When they swim, black swans use their feet alternately, and when they rise, they run on the water in the same way. The common white swan here, when swimming, uses both feet together, so it would be interesting to know if it does the same when rising. Some cormorants, which, when swimming, use their feet alternately, use them together when rising from the water.

Black swans are quite good eating when young, although the old birds are not much of a delicacy. It is, therefore, fortunate from the sportsman's point of view that the young birds when in flight can readily be distinguished from the adults, by the fact that the white primaries and secondaries are tipped with smoky black, which shows up strongly against the sky. The birds have a habit of going for a fly in the evening even in calm weather. Throughout the day they will sit on the water feeding, but some time about sunset many of them will rise and go for a fly of perhaps five or ten miles. Gunners take advantage of this habit, and, lining out in some favourable situation, shoot considerable numbers of the birds as they fly overhead. Although most shooters use heavy shot for the purpose, my own belief is that No. 5 or 6, held well forward so as to hit the bird in the neck, is the most effective. Incidentally, it is by no means uncommon to see swans flying about with a curious kink in their necks, the result of having been shot. When in flight they have a special call of three notes, so that, no matter how many swans he may be able to hear in the dusk, calling on the neighbouring water, a gunner can always tell when there are birds in flight near him.

Swans frequently travel long distances between feeding grounds—twenty to thirty miles—and then usually form a V, but, as a rule, it is asymmetrical, there being only three or four birds on one leg, while there might be twelve or fifteen on the other. It is unusual, however, to see more than twenty-five birds in one such formation.

Save for the one factor of the English winter climate, black swans might, I think, be readily established on many of the estuaries and bays around the coast; and I do not see why the winter—in the southern part of the country, at any rate—should check them. On the Wash, for instance, they might do very well, and in a few years provide good shooting. As to whether their value from a culinary as well as a sporting standpoint would justify the experiment, I do not know. Perhaps a small committee of gastronomic experts might be set up to decide. E. S.



"THE NEST MAY BE THREE AND A HALF FEET IN HEIGHT AND SIX IN DIAMETER AT THE BASE"

BLIND FLYING.—I

By MAJOR OLIVER STEWART
A FASHION—AND A SAFEGUARD

BLIND flying is the fashion of the moment in the aviation world. It is talked about and it is practised extensively, and many pilots, both those with long flying experience and those who have only recently taken their licences, are going through courses of blind flying. Beginning with Air Service Training, Limited, of Hamble, all the leading schools have equipped themselves with the special instruments needed and have arranged to give instruction in it.

In essentials, blind flying consists of controlling the aeroplane indirectly. Its position and attitude are interpreted not by looking at the horizon or the ground or at any other direct point of reference, but by looking at instruments. The object of it is to train a pilot so that he shall be able not only to keep his aeroplane the right way up, but also to direct it accurately from point to point while within thick clouds or dense fog. The pilot who has been through a course of blind flying will be better able to compete with bad weather and low visibility.

RIGHT WAY UP OR UPSIDE DOWN

Few of those who have never flown in thick clouds or dense fog will believe that it is impossible to tell whether the machine is right way up or upside down; whether it is diving or climbing, without being able to see the ground or some other object of reference. Yet that is the fact. Without suitable instruments it is impossible to tell what is the attitude of the aircraft when the rest of the world is shut out from view, and that constitutes the difficulty of blind flying.

Clearly, for training, it would be best if the work could be done actually in thick clouds or fog; but such conditions are not always available, and even if they were, there would sometimes be risks involved with pupils at the controls. It was necessary to devise a means of artificially imitating the conditions of cloud and fog flying, and for this purpose the hood has been adopted universally for instruction and practice. It was originally introduced at Orfordness in 1918, a Royal Flying Corps experimental station, and now it is employed in exactly the same form by the flying schools.

It consists of a hood like a perambulator hood, of thick black material, mounted at the rear of the pilot's cockpit. By reaching back with one hand the pilot can shut this hood over his head and fasten it in front so that he is enclosed in his darkened cockpit and is unable to see out in any direction. He is then in conditions exactly resembling, so far as the control of the aircraft is concerned, those prevailing in clouds or fog. He must rely entirely upon his instruments for discovering the attitude, direction, speed, position and height of his aircraft.

A small electric light glows on the battery of instruments which give him this information. The master instrument is mounted directly in front of him and is the turn and bank indicator. The top needle is the bank indicator and the lower one the turn indicator. When he starts to learn to fly blind the pupil first concentrates upon the turn indicator, and it always remains the first call upon his attention.

It will be convenient, in order to show how modern blind flying is done, to assume now that a flight is being made "under the hood" with one of the pilots who have specialised in this

work, Mr. S. A. Thorn of the Brooklands School of Flying, for example, in the second cockpit to guard against collisions and to explain the proceedings.

When the aircraft has been taxied out to the leeward side of the aerodrome the hood is pulled over and the small electric light is switched on the instruments. The turn indicator needle points downwards, and when it is at the zero the aircraft is flying straight; when it swings over to the right the aircraft is turning to the right, and the amount of the swing will indicate how quickly the aircraft is turning. The pilot has to learn at once to disregard his sensations and to rely implicitly upon that needle. The needle is always right and his sensations will nearly always be wrong when under the hood.

The turn indicator needle is related to the rudder bar, which the pilot moves with his feet, and to no other control.

The bank indicator and the fore and aft level, which latter consists of red-coloured liquid in a vertical tube, are related to the control column which the pilot moves with his hand and to no other control. Additional indications relating to the control column are obtained from the altimeter, which registers the height above the starting point, and the air speed indicator; while additional indications relating to the rudder bar are the compass readings.

THE FIRST STEP

The first step in the blind flying course is to learn to keep the aeroplane straight with the feet on the rudder bar, and to disregard sensations in favour of the indications of the turn-indicator needle. Then the control stick is attended to and the maintenance of level flight, steady climb and steady glide are mastered. Then turns are taken, and then special attitudes which the aircraft may get into inadvertently and from which it may be necessary to extricate it while within clouds or fog.

Let it be assumed that the pilot is to take off under the hood. Mr. Thorn, from the second cockpit, will look around to see that no other aircraft is about to take off or to land, and will give the "All clear" down the voice tube. The pilot, enclosed under his hood, will then concentrate his whole attention upon the instruments before him and, setting the control stick central and fixing his eyes on the turn indicator, he will open the engine throttle wide.

The aircraft will gather speed, and all the time the pilot will concentrate upon keeping the turn indicator needle at zero, which shows that the machine is going straight. After a few bumps he will know that the machine is in the air, and he will then try to obtain a steady gliding angle with the air speed indicator at about 65 m.p.h. and the fore and after level at about "5." It is largely a matter of powers of concentration; but, curiously enough, it is more difficult for those who have done much flying than for those who are new to it, because the more experience a man has had in the air the more inclined is he to trust his own sensations rather than the indications of the instruments.

Yet all the time the instruments must be regarded as the truth, and the feelings of the pilot as misleading. Especially is this so in the spin, an extraordinary sensation "under the hood," which will be described in a subsequent article. Fatigue occurs quickly at first, but after



AIRCRAFT COMPASS
Smith's type of Husun aperiodic compass as used for blind flying, and fitted to large numbers of aircraft



THE AIRWORK BLIND-FLYING MOTH WITH THE HOOD BACK
A pilot is always carried in the front cockpit for blind flying in order to keep a look-out for other machines, and to give instructions to the pilot under the hood

about two or three hours' practice the pilot gets more used to relying upon his instruments and can go for longer periods.

He will then begin to experience the satisfaction of flying blind. It begins as a rather unpleasant business; but later it becomes a fascinating aspect of flying technique which increases in interest right up to the point when a complete cross-country

flight is made under the hood the pilot knowing all the time exactly where he is: although he never once sees the ground from the moment he sets off to the moment he completes his triangular course and finishes over the aerodrome from which he started. And every step taken in learning to fly blind increases the competence and, therefore, the safety of the pilot.

YORK, THE "GIMCRACK" WINNER, AND THE ST. LEGER



CAT O' NINE TAILS, THE WINNER, IN THE FINISH OF THE EBOR HANDICAP

UNDOUBTEDLY the York meeting would have suffered had there not been many hours of rain during the previous week-end. The fall may be said to have saved the meeting. One very much missed the presence of the Princess Royal and her husband, Lord Harewood; they so rarely are absent from any of the York fixtures. Most regrettably Lord Harewood's aunt, Lady Wenlock, died on the eve of the meeting, and so, while their house party attended the races each day, the hosts at Harewood stayed away.

Orwell, the tragic failure for the Derby and now apparently very much fancied to win the St. Leger, was put on public view for the first time since the Derby. He was brought to York, apparently to run for the Great Yorkshire Stakes on the third day if the going were found to be yielding. His trainer, Joe Lawson, did not approve of it, and so Orwell did not go to the post. Personally, I am sorry the much discussed colt did not run. We should have been so much wiser. At the same time, I can understand the point of view of his trainer. He did not wish to risk getting him jarred, with the St. Leger in view. If it be hard at Doncaster, well, the risk can at least be taken there. I can appreciate that the travelling, the absence from home, and the fact of being brought to the Paddock of York racecourse, would have a useful awakening effect on a horse that had been absent from racing since the beginning of June.

Loaningdale's success in the race for which Orwell defaulted was gained by a head only at the immediate expense of Mr. A. de Rothschild's Gavelkind, who had been more or less amiss all the year. Loaningdale comes out as about 5lb. better than Gavelkind, which I should not think will be good enough to win the St. Leger, but it is maintained that the former is only now coming to his best after a set-back some time ago.

Taj Kasra, who is trying to give 3lb. to Loaningdale, was beaten two lengths from the third. He is in the St. Leger, but this colt of the Aga Khan's is not being thought about while Dastur and Udaipur keep well. Short Hand, in Mr. Esmond's colours, could not stay the mile and a half, and I cannot help thinking that Loaningdale had not a very hard task set him, though it took him all his time, plus the powerful assistance from the saddle given by Joe Childs, to do it.

It was on the same afternoon at York that we had the race for the Gimcrack Stakes. Its outcome yielded one of those surprise results that so often, extraordinarily enough, happen at York. My first idea was that the Hon. George Lambton was very likely to train the winner, but, as it happened, he did not have a runner. Corolow, belonging to Mrs. Arthur James, whom I had regarded as probably the best two year old in training, had been exploited earlier in the meeting for the Convivial Plate. He suffered rather a bad beating. It was decided that Lord Durham's Scarlet Tiger should be his runner for the "Gimcrack," but when the day came Mr. Lambton would not take the risk on the going, and so Scarlet Tiger, who I am sure is a very good two year old, was sent back to Newmarket.

We were left with an attenuated field of seven, which was a most disappointing shrinkage from an original entry of only two

short of a hundred. They were Sir Frederick Eley's Solar Boy and the Aga Khan's grey filly Moti Begum, both winners at Goodwood; Colonel J. F. Lundgren's Coroado, regarded as the best two year old in the north; Light Sussex, owned by Major C. Behrens; Sir Alfred Butt's little known Young Lover; Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender's Bland, whose form was far from dazzling; and Sir Lindsay Parkinson's colt by Buchan—Orlass.

So often it has happened, especially in recent years, that the Gimcrack Stakes has been won by a popularly backed horse. A year ago, for example, it was Miracle—who, by the way, has now finished with racing and is to be retired to his owner's stud at Mentmore. This year the outstanding favourite was Coroado, a son of Colorado and Trustful, that cost little money as a yearling when sold with the Sledmere draft at Doncaster a year ago. Another Yorkshire-trained one in Light Sussex was second favourite, Moti Begum third, and Solar Boy only fourth in the order of the betting. The other three were ignored, and yet they included the winner!

Coroado, a short-legged, wide-hipped and very full-quartered brown colt, showed brilliant speed for five furlongs and then was done with. Solar Boy momentarily flattered, but he was not really stretching out on the going. The one to shoot out and promptly settle the issue was Young Lover in the colours of Sir Alfred Butt, who will, therefore, have the honour of responding to the toast of the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes at the end of the year.

I think the best two year old performance of the week was that given by Versicle, when the daughter of Sickle and Verdict won the Prince of Wales's Plate by a short head from Colonel Giles Loder's Mannering, who was trying to give merely the sex allowance. Why I say so much by way of tribute to Versicle is because she seemed to lose ground at the start and then finished most gamely to get that short head advantage of the smart Mannering, while she gave up to 15lb. to others of her own sex.

Cat o' Nine Tails, owned by Mrs. J. Carruthers and trained by R. J. Collings, was ridden by G. Richards to win the Ebor Handicap by an easy length from Sans Espoir and Pickle, who dead-heated. Brown Jack was in the wars, and the favourite, Shell Transport, ran a thorough race.

Lord Adare writes me from Ireland that his father, Lord Dunraven, is sending to Doncaster seven yearlings bred at their Fort Union Stud. Most of them can be recommended, and in particular the quite exceptional bay colt by Manna from Gay Gamp, by Gay Crusader. I wrote in high praise of him early in the year, and I shall look forward to his appearance in the ring.

I have left myself with little space for discussion of the St. Leger. I believe the Aga Khan will be first and second with Dastur and Udaipur, though not necessarily in that order. If the ground should afford good and yielding going, my preference would be for the filly. Whichever Michael Beary chooses to ride will afford a valuable hint. I cannot take either April the Fifth or Orwell seriously, the former because he has been lame, and the other for the reason that his stamina even to get a mile and a half is unproven. Loaningdale may not be good enough, and for the remaining place I prefer Violator.

PHILIPPOS.

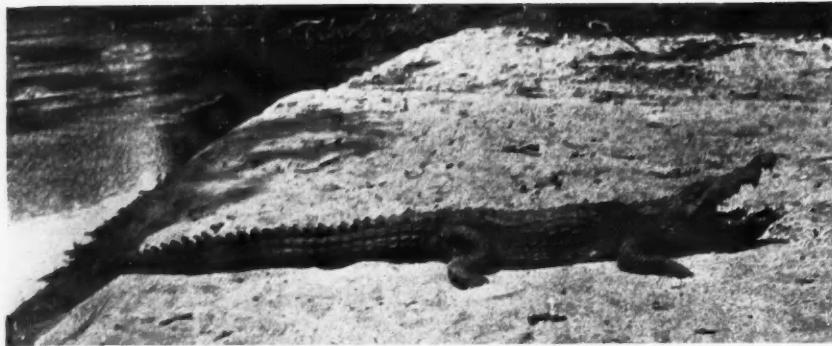
CORRESPONDENCE

THE CROCODILE AT THE DENTIST'S

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I send you a photograph, taken by the late Mr. George Crabb, of a crocodile in a characteristic attitude and with a pleasant expression of countenance. The primary reason why crocodiles lie with their mouths

over. And from time to time, they bury them again in the sand, as I have told you bringing them forth again out of their belly, till the season is come, of being excluded the Shell. At this time, if the Mother be nigh at hand, they run unto her and play with her as little Whelps would do with their Dams, sporting themselves according to their own custom. In this sort of sport,



"WITH GENTLY SMILING JAWS"

open is to catch the flies that swarm readily on to their tongues, attracted by the slimy muddiness and probably by the smell of meat; but that does not seem to be all. According to jungle people—and this is corroborated by others—a small, egret-like bird regularly cleans the crocodile's teeth. In the case of the flies, the huge jaws snap together as soon as a sufficient number are settled on the tongue; but nothing of the sort happens when the little dentist is at work. He is the crocodile's friend, his toothbrush. The reptile gives every assistance, even to lifting his tongue so that the bird may search for scraps of unswallowed food beneath. In all probability crocodiles suffer from parasites in the mouth and allow this small friend to remove them. Crows perform the same office for many of the larger wild animals.—W. G. ADAM.

SWALLOWING THEIR YOUNG

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In connection with the recent discussions in your columns on the subject of female adders swallowing their young when frightened, I was interested to come across a passage, of which I enclose a transcript, giving an account of a similar belief in the seventeenth century. The quotation is from a well known book, the English translation of Esquemeling's *Bucaniers of America*, printed in London in 1684, and it forms part of Chapter IV, which is an account of the fauna and flora of the island of Hispaniola.

"The Caymanes approach the sandy banks of some River, that lies exposed to the rays of the South Sun. Among these Sands they lay their eggs. . . . Many times those eggs are destroyed by Birds that find them out, as they scrape among the Sands. Hereupon, the Femals of the Caymanes, at such times, as they fear the coming of any flocks of Birds, do oftentimes, by night, swallow these their eggs, and keep them in their stomach, till the danger is

they will oftentimes run in and out of their Mothers belly, even as Rabbets into their holes. This I have seen them do many times, as I have spied them at play, with their Dam, over the water, upon the contrary banks of some River. At which time, I have often disturb'd their sport by throwing a Stone that way, causing them on a sudden, to creep into the Mothers Bowels, for fear of some imminent danger. . . . They give them in this Country, the name of Cocodriles; though in other places of the West-Indies, they go under the Name of Caymanes."—J. O. T. HOWARD.

WHERE WOODEN WALLS WERE BUILT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—At first sight there would seem to be little to attract the visitor to such an out-of-the-way, lonely spot as Bucklers Hard.

It was an uninhabited, almost unknown place when its possibilities were first realised by John, Duke of Montagu, lord of the manor of Beaulieu about the year 1740. Nearly all the rest of the Beaulieu River had banks of deep oozy mud, which gave no opportunity for landing on hard ground, or for building wharves. But just for a short distance here the banks were hard and firm, making a good landing place. So he made his plans and engaged workmen to carry them through. Slipways were dug out, and sheds were built. A large ship-building yard came into being by the riverside. Cottages were built for the workmen, and a wide space left between them leading down to the river for the piles of timber to be stacked ready for the shipbuilders.

The Duke of Montagu had a great scheme in his mind. He had large possessions in the West Indies, and his plan was to build a town here with docks and sugar-refining works. He would build his own ships and fetch his own sugar from the West Indies.

These elaborate schemes were never carried through in their entirety, for the duke lost his property in the West Indies, so he no longer had sugar to bring here for refining. But another man with a business head saw his opportunity, and took over the shipbuilding yards. Henry Adams, a master builder, settled himself in the end cottage of the north row nearest the river, and here he designed his ships, and from here he directed the work that once more went gaily forward.

For over sixty years the industry prospered, during which time forty-three men-o'-war were built here and went off down the Beaulieu River, many of them to take active part in the sea fights of the Napoleonic Wars. In January, 1801, we are told that there were 4,163 tons of shipping in progress of building at Bucklers Hard.

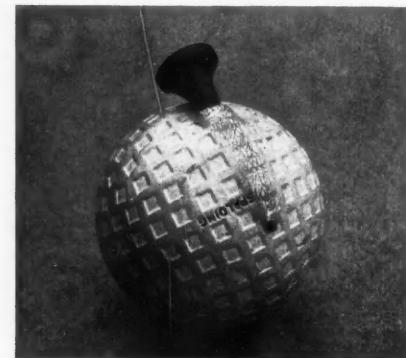
Looking at the place to-day, it is hard to realise that all this ever took place here, but those who look with the eye of knowledge can see corroboration in the relics that remain. The old slipways can still be seen, the stout oak posts still stand in the mud as they were driven in nearly two centuries ago, for warping posts to check the way on the vessels as they were launched.—E. M. HAINES.

SPIKING A GOLF BALL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—About a fortnight ago I was playing from the tenth tee at Woodcote Park Golf Club, and immediately after striking the ball I felt perfectly satisfied that I was scoring a "screamer" up the fairway.

Upon regaining sight of the ball, I was very much surprised to see it stop only about 120yds. from the tee. Also I had just time to notice that it did not appear to be quite comfortable. However, I had forgotten the



A GOLF BALL TRANSFIXED BY A TEE

incident by the time that I had reached the ball and was about to take my "second," when I noticed that it seemed to be lying very near a peg. On bending down to try to move the peg without disturbing the ball, I first of all realised that this was impossible, and then, on getting right down to it, I saw the result as photographed.

I feel that the only possible solution is that the peg that had been picked up by the ball must have been lying on the tee with the point facing slightly upwards and in the line of flight when I drove my ball.—B. R. BRILL.

[We shall welcome any alternative theories from our readers, golfing or scientific, as to exactly how this mysterious transfixing of the ball occurred. Balls have, before now, been transfixated by the famous Westward Ho! rushes, but this case is, as far as we know, entirely new.—ED.]

A CURIOUS STONE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I have just seen the letter in your issue of August 13th headed "A Curious Stone," and wish to point out that the author "M. W." is wrong in two of her facts.

I know the stone mentioned very well indeed, as it stands at the entrance of one of my father's lodges, gates, on his estate of Dolancothy, Pumpsaint, Carmarthenshire.

The village it stands in is Pumpsaint, not Llanpumsaint, which is an entirely different place, thirty miles away, on the other side of Carmarthen. The mound mentioned is not a Norman mound or "motte," but is of much



THE GLORY THAT WAS BUCKLERS HARD

earlier origin, and is supposed by local legend to be the burial place of an ancient Briton chieftain, as the gold mine was worked first by the ancient Britons and then by the Romans, and some historians think that the mound has been formed by the débris thrown out of the mine by the Roman miners of long ago.

It is quite true that the stone was dented by the gold beaten on it, and the legend is that the five saints, whose heads are supposed to have made the dents, are still sleeping in a cavern in the gold mine.

I myself have been down one of the workings in the mine, made first by the ancient Britons and later worked by the Romans—MIMI LLOYD-JOHNS.

GREYHOUNDS ON A SNUFF-BOX

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In view of the interest being taken nowadays in greyhound racing, I venture to send



A COURSING SCENE IN SILVER

you a photograph of a coursing scene depicted on a silver snuff-box in my possession. The composition is spirited, and in obtaining an impression of speed, the undulating lines of the countryside and those in the actions of the hare and hounds have been made to echo one another. The ornamental panel appears to have been designed for a smaller box of different proportions and *appliquéd*. As a piece of silver, it was made in Birmingham by Thomas Shaw in 1826-27, measures 3 9-16ins. by 2 7-16ins. by 1in. high, and weighs 4½oz.—C. D. RUDING BRYAN.

AN OLD ITALIAN FESTIVAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I send you a photograph of the festival of the Palio, which takes place in Siena on August 16th. The Palio is a traditional festival, originating out of the athletic games of the Middle Ages. It takes place in the Piazza del Campo. The Palio consists of a parade through the streets and a horse race by horsemen in the costumes of the Middle Ages. The actual origin of these races is uncertain, but it appears that in the second half of the fourteenth century, after the fall of the Liberi Comuni, the fighting forces were transformed into *contrade*, and, instead of actual conflicts, they kept fit by occasionally competing in acts of valour and agility. The winner was given a

palio, which was a flag and a symbol of victory. On the day of the race each street corner is decorated with the flag of the *contrada* or quarter to which it belongs. There are seventeen in Siena, and these quarters have their own chapels, where offerings and trophies are kept. Most interesting of all, they each have their own band of people, who parade in the special costumes appertaining to their own quarter.

Each band consists, in their order of marching, of the *tamburo* (drummer), two *alfieri* (flag-bearers), the *duce* (captain) in full battle array and surrounded by four *paggi* (valets) carrying his war implements. Then comes the *figurino*, who is the chief page, in gorgeous costume, bearing the various insignia of the quarter; and lastly the *barbaresco*, a man who leads the racehorse, and the *fantino* or rider on a spare horse called the *soprallasso*.

One of the most characteristic events is the *sbandierata*, or flag display. Each quarter in turn waves its flags, and then throws them into the air and catches them in their flight.

The parade ends with the allegorical car, *carroccio*, drawn by four oxen carrying the Palio flag.

This flag, destined to the winner, is richly embroidered with the arms of the city, of the various magistrates, and the date of the feast. Trumpeters round the car sound their instruments and play the historical "Martinella."

When the parade is over, the riders get on their horses and, armed with whips, first to excite their own animals and secondly to keep the others at bay, they ride madly over the course. The cannon announces the end, and the winner, carrying the *palio*, is chaired and carried in triumph to the festive sound of the biggest bell on the Mangia Tower.—G. C. LAWRENCE.

JAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This year Mr. and Mrs. Jay have succeeded in raising a family of four. They are well grown and noisy children. Their parents are proud of them, for have they not already dressed themselves in the full brilliant clothing of their elders? Another reason, too: they have learned without much teaching to follow the way they should not go—that is, the way to the kitchen garden.

The sun has not yet peeped over the wood that guards the top of the hill, when six flashes of white in the wings dip down from the dark shadows of the plantations of fir and birch.

What harsh voices these birds have, and they tell their business to everybody and everybody's business to any who care to listen! They are the tell-tales of the woods.

By giving them such vivid coats Nature camouflages them so successfully that you hardly see them again till they alight in the large elm against the stable, for they are cunning in the extreme.

Do not forget that the last spot that they would settle in, without examining it first, is the place selected for their evil-doing—the garden. When they are satisfied that all is clear of danger, father first floats down from his tree and drops close under the garden hedge, followed, one at a time, by the rest of his family.—A. G. OYLER.



THE PALIO PROCESSION AT SIENA

THE BITTERN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I write from Norway in answer to Mr. Ian Thompson's and "M.'s" letter in COUNTRY LIFE of August 6th. I have no doubt that it was the cock bittern. The hen at all her visits was absolutely hen-like in her tameness; he was obviously suspicious and objected to a certain extent to the film. She never took any notice of it at all, except at her first visit, and hardly any then. Moreover, he was bleached to the palest colour, quite unlike hers. He came alone at 7.30 a.m., she at about



"THE BIGGEST FOOL I EVER PHOTOGRAPHED"

9.30 and 2.30 that day. Alas! I have no picture to show. I was running the film at its slowest speed and, apparently owing to a weak spring, it stuck, or something went wrong—the only bit of the film that did go wrong. He boomed, or tried to, several times very close to the nest. At another nest I heard both birds close to the nest together, but only one appeared, presumably the hen. At this and a third nest there was always powder down, and one of the birds was seen by Mr. Pike and, I think, photographed at its *toilette*. The bird, on this occasion, was on the nest for nearly an hour.

One of these two nests was in thick growth, the other in thin reed. The hen at the nest in thick growth made a second nest, of a kind, in front of me, two or three feet behind the first, and the babies at once used it. It was on a little island surrounded by shallower water than the nest at which the film was taken.

I send a photograph showing the position of the pupil. The bird's absurd expression and attitude are due to the fact that I was poking at her with a reed from inside the hide, but I can assure Mr. Thompson that the position of the pupil was generally below the centre of the eye. I looked pretty hard at her, for I made a number of sketches. You could have done anything with that bird: she was the biggest fool I ever photographed.

I entirely agree with Mr. Thomson that the first thing a bird photographer learns is the extreme individualism of birds. It is no good generalising; a cock and hen of the same pair behave often in utterly different ways, both to the photographer and to the world in general. I have just had a strange experience with marsh harriers illustrating this.—ANTHONY BUXTON.

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE CENSUS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Great crested grebes in their beautiful summer plumage are conspicuous objects floating on a sheet of water, and not easily overlooked. A census of the number of pairs nesting in England and Wales during 1931 has just been completed by Messrs. T. H. Harrison and P. A. D. Hollom, assisted by numerous correspondents in each county. The report is well drawn up and reflects great credit on the authors, who must have put in an enormous amount of work during the enquiry. It is published in British Birds, August, 1932, Vol. xxvi, No. 3. The most striking thing about it is the

comparatively small number of breeding pairs in England and Wales, the maximum number being merely 1,114 pairs. These are spread over 484 sheets of water, which works out at 2.3 pairs per lake or pond. Nearly one-fifth of this number breed in Norfolk, with 202 pairs located on 53 sheets of water. Cheshire comes second on the list with 78 pairs on 27 lakes and meres. Northampton and Yorkshire come third and fourth on the list, with 67 and 65 pairs on 23 and 24 sheets of water respectively. Staffordshire and Warwickshire also top the half-century with 59 and 54 pairs each. Shropshire, Surrey and Suffolk are seventh, eighth and ninth on the list, with 48, 47 and 42 pairs apiece. The counties of Berks, Herts and Leicester are Nos. 10, 11 and 12, with 37, 35 and 34 pairs each, closely followed by Essex and Sussex, equal with 33 pairs. Kent

and Worcester show 29 and 32 pairs, followed by Lincoln and Notts, which are also equal, with 27 pairs in each. Hants comes next on the list with 24 pairs, followed by Wilts and Derby with 21 and 20 pairs respectively. Bedford, Somerset and Oxford produce 18, 17 and 16 pairs each, followed by Middlesex and Lancashire with 15 and 14. Bucks and Brecon coming twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth on the list with 13 and 8 to 10 pairs apiece—all the last-named being on one piece of water, which shows the highest percentage. Then comes a big drop in the remaining counties, as shown by the Welsh counties of Flint and Montgomery with 4 and 3 pairs, followed by Cumberland and Hereford with 3 pairs in each; and Westmorland, Glamorgan and Merioneth with only 2 pairs in each county. The counties of Gloucester, Northumberland,

Dorset, Rutland, Anglesea and Denbigh can only produce 1 pair. In no fewer than ten counties in England and Wales no great crested grebes nested at all during the summer of 1931. These are as follows : Carnarvon, Radnor and Huntingdon, all of which could boast at least one pair; Cambridge, Cornwall and Durham; and the four Welsh counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Monmouth and Pembroke.

The largest colony is on the Fritton decoy in Suffolk, and consists of 28 pairs. The Lea reservoirs in Essex harbour 24 pairs; while Rostherne Mere, Cheshire, and Fairburn in Yorkshire muster 16 pairs apiece. Wilstone reservoir in Herts shows 13 pairs; Holkham lake, Norfolk, and Blagdon reservoir, Somerset, coming next with 12 pairs each.—H. W. ROBINSON.

THE ESTATE MARKET A YACHTSMAN'S DELIGHT

FAIRPORT, 15 acres on the Hamble River, four miles from Southampton, has been sold for Mr. H. D. Clark by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, before the auction. The house has a pleasing appearance, having been erected about 1910 of brick and rough-cast with a red tiled roof, and it is surrounded by a stone terrace with dwarf stone walls covered with rock plants. It is beautifully decorated and fitted. Yachts up to 12ft. draught can be moored at the private landing stage.

Various houses at and near Bournemouth have changed hands this week through Messrs. Fox and Sons; but Whiterock, Barton-on-Sea, a freehold of over an acre, was bought in at £4,000. It lies between the New Forest and the sea, and is designed, with a most attractive elevation, of brick and rough-cast with Delabole slate roof, and so arranged that it lends itself to easy and inexpensive management.

If space permitted, a very fascinating story might be told of the friendship between Robert Adam and the famous actor, David Garrick. It is recalled by the fact that the Hampton local authority is acquiring the Shakespeare Temple and lawn adjacent to Garrick's Villa at Hampton, now an outer-suburban riverside resort. Even Horace Walpole, so hard to please, wrote of "a graceful temple," and the interest of the Temple was heightened by a cast of a well known statue. For the full account of the Villa and the Temple and all that they signified to Garrick and Robert Adam we would refer readers to *The Architecture of Robert and James Adam*, Vol. I, page 29, etc. (COUNTRY LIFE).

LADY BATTERSEA'S FURNITURE

THE late Lady Battersea's executors have instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to hold an auction at No. 10, Connaught Place on September 26th and 27th, and to offer (*inter alia*) : a painted suite in striped silk, a Chippendale carved mahogany tripod table, twelve Venetian carved and gilt chairs in Genoa velvet, five Italian carved ebony Certosina inlaid chairs, a pair of Louis XIV tables in the style of Daniel Marot, old Persian carpets and rugs, a Louis XIV Boulle clock and pedestal, another of rouge porphyry and ormolu, with revolving dials, a pair of Louis Seize elbow chairs in silk needlework, a William Kent carved mahogany bureau bookcase, a George I carved hanging mirror, and a Sheraton inlaid wardrobe with Chinese lacquer panels. The pictures of the English and Continental schools include examples by and attributed to Wouwermans, Giulio Romano, Boucher, Bassano, etc. The lease of the mansion, overlooking Hyde Park, will be offered at Hanover Square on September 22nd.

At King's Lynn, on September 13th, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Andrews and Dewing, will offer Stanhoe Hall estate. It includes Stanhoe Hall, park, woodlands and pastures, seven farms, as well as several small holdings and cottages,

and grazing marshes at Burnham Norton. In all there are for sale 2,038 acres.

A SUSSEX ESTATE SOLD

EWHURST PLACE, Crawley, has been sold by Messrs. Wm. Wood, Son and Gardner, since the auction.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, with Messrs. George Kingston and Co., Essex, were recently instructed to sell the tithe-free Grange Farm, Great Burstead, between Shenfield and Southend-on-Sea. It remains unsold, and offers are invited. The farm consists of 290 acres in three lots, and a most moderate price will be accepted. The firm has privately sold Woodfield House, Ombersley, which they recently offered by auction. Mr. Arthur Griffiths was associated in the sale. The property comprises a Georgian residence and 60 acres.

Messrs. Turner Lord and Ransom have purchased the Portman lease of No. 66, Upper Berkeley Street, on behalf of a client.

Messrs. Amoore and Kinder have been appointed agents, with Messrs. G. R. Smith and Son, in connection with the sale of The Firs, Roundham Road, Paignton, a modernised house overlooking Tor Bay and surrounded by grounds of 2 acres.

Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff have sold, by direction of the executors of Major A. T. H. Hayes, the hunting-box known as The Walnut Trees, South Cerney, 2½ acres.

Messrs. Hampton and Sons have sold : Monkton, Oatlands Avenue, Weybridge (under the hammer); The Wych Elms, Radlett, a modern residence and over an acre (before the auction); Lapford Grange, Lapford, Devon, 23½ acres (in conjunction with Messrs. Hewitt

and Cherry); Yewhurst, Blackheath, freehold property of nearly 2 acres; Maynell Lodge, Felixstowe, 2 acres (prior to auction); The Grange, Farnham, a charming modern house and 40 acres (with Messrs. Giffard, Robertson and Lucey); the residential and agricultural property, Swinbrook Manor, Burford, Oxon, a fine Tudor manor house and farm buildings, and extending to 81 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. Wallis and Wallis, of the Guildford office); and the detached house, No. 61, Addison Road, Kensington (with Messrs. Callingham and Co.).

East Haddon Hall, beautifully furnished with old and choice examples of a great period, is to be let for the hunting season or a year or more, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The house is warranted by the agents as Adam architecture, but it has a wing of much later origin.

ENQUIRY FOR FARMS

ANY improving enquiry for East Anglian farms is reported by Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, through their Cambridge and other offices. Captain Norman J. Hodgkinson lately brought under his hammer nearly 800 acres, in five holdings, each with house and buildings and one with a valuable young plantation of oak and ash. One of the lots changed hands at the auction in Bury St. Edmunds, and this week Messrs. Bidwell and Sons inform us that the rest of the property has been sold, the buyer privately, being Mr. C. F. Ryder, and the vendors are executors. The farms are at Wickhampton and Cowlinge, eight miles from Newmarket and Bury St. Edmunds.

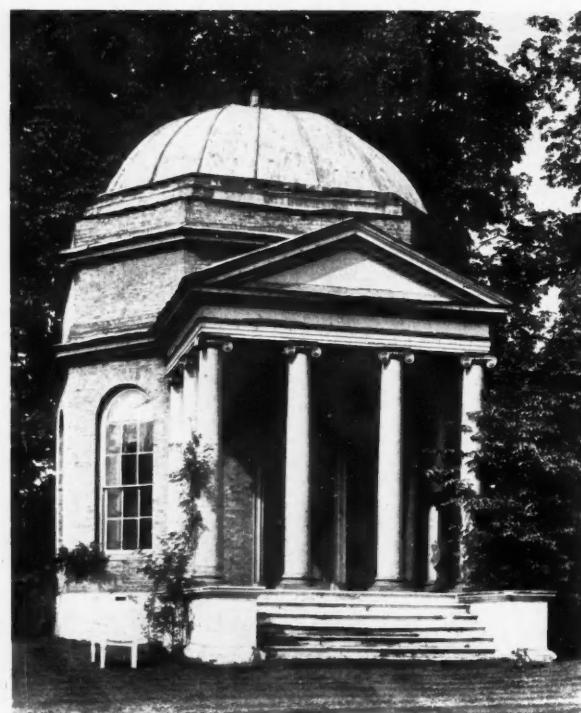
Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have auctions in the next week or two of choice holdings in Norfolk. Produce is not going to get cheaper, labour is all too plentiful, and the investment value of farms at their present range is worth careful consideration.

SCOTTISH PROPERTIES

CUILL section of the Duror estate, Appin, has been sold through Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele. The 900 acres are on the shores of Loch Linne.

Invermay, eight miles from Perth and ten miles from Glenegles, is for sale by Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele. The proprietors of the property can be traced back for over six hundred years. The Stewarts held Invermay from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, when it passed in 1605 from the Earl of Athole to John, Earl of Montrose, grandfather of the famous marquess. In 1619 David Drummond of Farnes acquired the estates, and they remained in the hands of the Drummonds for close on a hundred years, after which, in 1717, Mr. Alexander Belsches, Sheriff Clerk of Edinburgh, became the new proprietor. Mr. Fraser purchased Invermay from Lord Clinton, and the residence, a modern structure after the Adam style, commands extensive views of the scenery of the May valley and lower Strathearn. An old baronial fortalice in its vicinity, now an ivy-clad ruined tower, forms a striking contrast. The lands extend to 2,900 acres.

ARBITER.

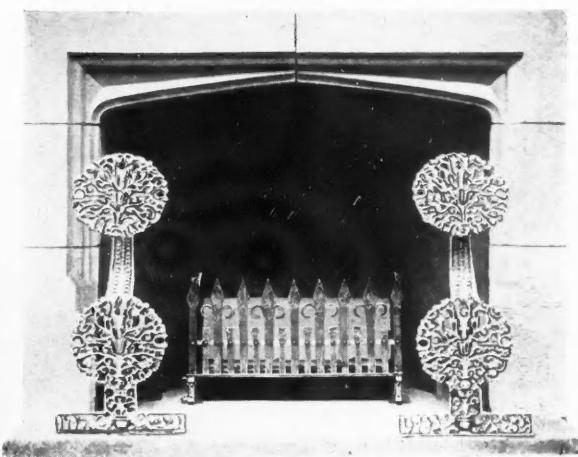


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THE NEW WOLSELEYS AND TRIUMPHS

THE Wolseley programme for 1933, though it does not contain any actual new models, is interesting and progressive, and many up-to-date innovations have been incorporated in all the models.

Prominent among these is the centri-cast cylinder sleeves and centre seal pistons, which have been adopted to ensure longer engine life and greater oil and fuel economy. To simplify driving, automatic starting is employed—that is to say, directly the engine stops the starter comes into action automatically. Normal starting by means of the starter button can be used if the ignition key is turned in the opposite direction.

Balanced steering and controlled shackles are now driving aids; while automatic as well as manual ignition control is provided. All the cars now have electric petrol feed, a combined number plate and direction indicating device at front and rear, a reversing light, a new high-frequency horn, and an ornamental illuminated name badge on the radiator.

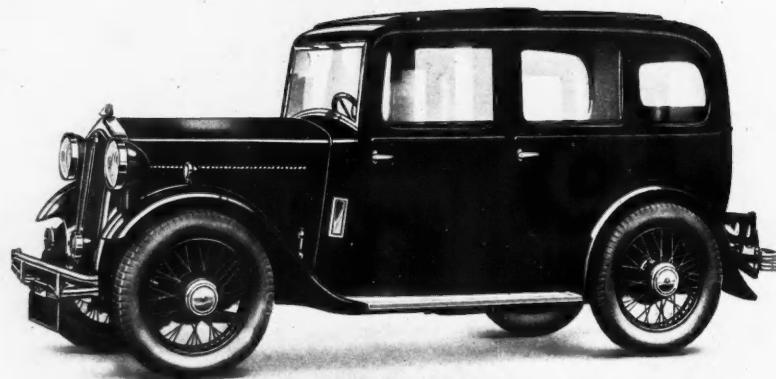
The 16 h.p. and the 21-60 h.p. cars have a free-wheeling device, rigid remote gear control, grouped nipple chassis lubrication, dual electric screen wipers, finger-tip control, and a special system of isolating the engine from the driving compartment by a sealed bulkhead. All the cars, except the 21 h.p. long wheelbase model, have Lockheed hydraulic brakes, the latter being vacuum servo equipped.

In the 16 h.p. car the most important feature is the adoption of the forward engine position, which originally appeared in the 1932 Hornets. This position allows for more body room, reduced weight, and increased steering lock. Another interesting feature, which also applies to the 21-60 h.p. car, is the double compound frame, which ensures great strength. There is a combined fume extractor and hot-air cleaner.

Full advantage has been taken of the increased bodywork space.

The Treasury rating of this car is 15.7 h.p., with £16 tax, and the cubic capacity is 2,025 c.c. The wheelbase is 8ft. 9ins., and the price of the saloon is £325.

The latest Hornets incorporate a number of new features, which include Hardy Spicer mechanical self-centring transmission joints, new single-plate flexible



THE 1933 WOLSELEY HORNET

centre clutches, and a greatly enlarged back axle. The brake drums have been reinforced to avoid any possibility of distortion, and the four-speed gear box now embodies a roller bearing lay shaft to reduce friction.

The sports model is supplied in chassis form only, proprietary bodywork being available from many coach-builders. Salient points of the specification are twin S.U. carburetors, a special exhaust system eliminating back pressure, oil cooling, and special oil filtering, and other details.

The special chassis sells at £175, while the ordinary four Hornet saloon is priced at £198 10s.

The specification of the 21-60 h.p. County model is very similar to that of the Sixteen. A vibration damper of the dry-plate type is located at the front end of the engine, while a spiral gear pump is used for the cooling as well as the fan. The Treasury rating of the engine is 20.93 h.p., and its capacity is 2,677 c.c. The short wheelbase model is 9ft. 9ins., and the long is 10ft. 7ins. The saloon on the short chassis is priced at £395, while on the long chassis the limousine and the landaulet are each priced at £550.

THE NEW TRIUMPHS

For the forthcoming season the Triumph Company have made no changes

in their existing models so far as size is concerned, but they have adopted a policy of equipping the cars very fully and adding the latest devices, so that the purchaser has no extras to acquire.

The prices also have been lowered, while two noteworthy points are that in future the Super Seven will be known as the Super Eight, and that the Southern Cross sports model is now a 10 h.p. car, the original Super Nine engine having been enlarged to give more power.

The equipment is so complete that the firm have even standardised a central jacking system. The cars are equipped with bumpers, spring gaiters, luggage grids, hydraulic shock absorbers, dual electric screen wipers, Leveroll adjustable seats and sliding roofs operated by winding mechanism.

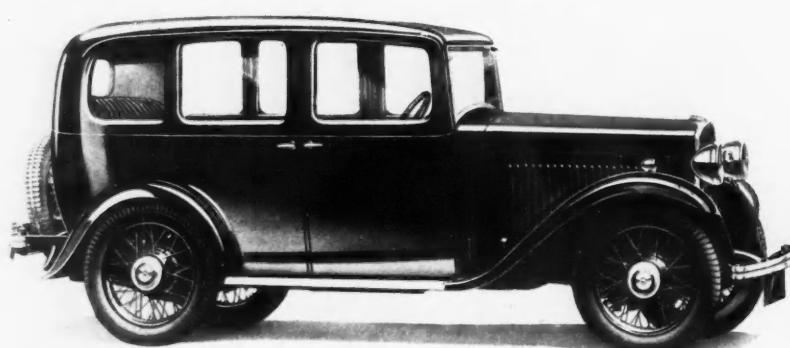
In all there are nine cars in the 1933 range, and they are divided into three main categories, the Super Eights, the Super Nines, and the Twelve Sixes.

Of the three cars in the Super Eight class three have three-speed gear boxes, and all are priced at £155. The saloon has a sliding roof and employs a pillarless door system of construction, which facilitates exit and entry. The engine is a four-cylinder of 832 c.c. capacity with side-by-side valves. The whole engine is mounted in the frame on four rubber block bearers; while Lockheed hydraulic brakes are used.

The three Super Nines consist of a two-four-seater, a full four-seater, and a four-door saloon. The engine is a four-cylinder of 1,018 c.c., having push-rod operated overhead inlet valves over side exhaust valves. The crank shaft runs in three bearings, and the engine is mounted on rubber.

All three types are priced at £189. The Twelve Six has the same equipment as the Super Nine, and is made in two types, both being priced at £198. The engine has a capacity of 1,203 c.c. and is taxed at £12. Side valves are used, and the crank shaft is mounted on four bearings. The four-speed gear box is provided with a silent third, as is also that of the Super Nine.

The Southern Cross sports model has the Super Nine equipment, including the central jacking system; while the engine is rated at 9.8 h.p. and is taxed at £10.



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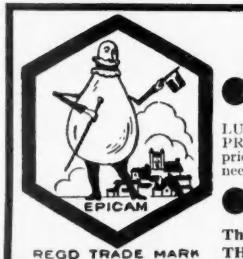
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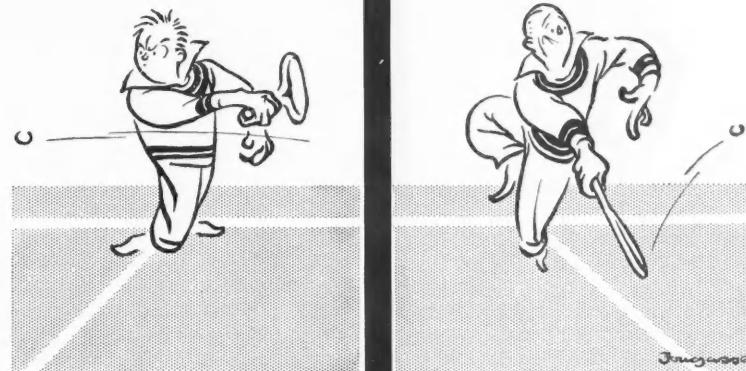
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A HOLIDAY IN KASHMIR



A VIEW OF THE JHELUM RIVER

WHEN the heat in the central plains of India becomes intolerable, those voluntary exiles from this country who can afford both the time and the money have within reasonably easy access one of the world's most beautiful playgrounds, the valley of Kashmir. Thousands of years ago, when Nature thrust up through the earth's crust the great massif of the giant Himalayas, they formed a vast lake at their feet which is now the depression of Kashmir. After long ages the waters cut their way out through the limestone hills and made the great gorge nearly two hundred miles in length, through which the Jhelum River carries off the drainage of all the encircling mass of snow-clad mountains that is the glory of the vale of Kashmir, until at last the roaring torrent slows down in the plains to turn into the wide river whereon stands modern Jhelum. The province of Kashmir proper is confined to the old lake bed, which is now a fertile plain at an altitude of about 5,200ft. above sea level, through which the Jhelum flows in great, lazy curves bearing on its placid stream multitudes of rough timber craft, great grain barges, light shikaras carrying market produce, or ornate houseboats on quasi-English lines which form the dwellings of the bulk of the many visitors who flock from India and elsewhere to enjoy a summer in Kashmir. Poets have described Kashmir as "an emerald set in pearls." It is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow-flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed round with an almost unbroken girdle of mountains, a garden set between the wide

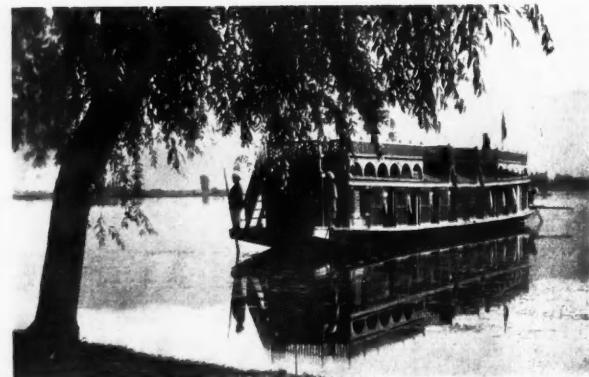
sunbaked plains of the Punjab and the maze of the great Karakorum ranges, the giant ribs of the Roof of the World hung above the black plateaux of Thibet.

A curious feature of the valley is afforded by the so-called floating gardens of the Dal Lake, which are made of long strips of lake reed that are moored at the four corners by poles driven into the river bed, heaps of weed and mud being then formed into cones on which melons, tomatoes and cucumbers grow with astonishing vigour.

The climate is delightful in early summer. In July and August visitors are glad to ascend to the upland plateaux. The pleasantest months in Srinagar, the capital, are October and November. This city is situated in the centre of the Happy Valley and is divided into two by the River Jhelum, along the banks of which it stretches for nearly two miles. Quite close to the city is the Dal Lake, one of the most beautiful spots in the world. On its east side is Nishat Bagh with its terraced banks. The flight of steps ascending them and the water flowing down them are extremely beautiful, and from them one obtains exquisite views of the lake. On the opposite side are many lovely parks, among them the Nasim Bagh, closely planted with chenar trees. Another beautiful expedition from Srinagar is up the Sind Valley to Sonamarg, 8,500ft. The road up from Sind, among smiling fields of rice under great wooded mountains thick with forest of pine and fir and birch, and along little rivulets of crystal-clear water under great walnut trees, to the glacier valley of Sonamarg, is extremely beautiful. A day's journey farther on leads to Baltal, one of the loveliest wild

places in Kashmir. Above it towers the Zoji La, 11,500ft., and from the pass near its summit is a glorious view over the Sind Valley.

A word may be added on the sporting facilities of the district. Autumn affords small-game shooting, and there are few better ways of spending the last week in



A HOUSE-BOAT UNDER A CHENAR TREE

September than in shooting the *chikor*—the Himalayan partridge—over the hills round the Wular Lake. In October you can get the flighting duck, for the Wular Lake is one of the halting places of the myriads of duck which come down into India for the winter months from their breeding places in the far north. The side-streams of the Rivers Sind and Liddar have been stocked with English trout, but the fishing is at its best in the spring.

TRAVEL NOTES

RAWALPINDI, the largest military cantonment in India, is in the eastern Punjab and is in direct railway communication with Bombay, via Lahore and Delhi, and with Karachi, via Lahore, Sukkur and Hyderabad. The best route to Srinagar from Rawalpindi is by the Jhelum Valley road, which passes over Muree Cantt at a height of 6,500ft. and drops again to the Jhelum River at Kohala.

Rates for a whole car, holding three persons, vary from 100 to 150 rupees. Single seats in cars are difficult to arrange if not booked at sufficient notice, and are charged for at from 30 to 50 rupees per seat.

Under normal conditions the journey from Rawalpindi to Srinagar takes one and a half days by car and two days and a half by lorry, the latter being considerably cheaper but by no means as pleasant. There are several *dak* bungalows where board and lodging may be obtained *en route*.

Details may be obtained from the Indian Travel Bureau, 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.



GLACIERS AT SONAMARG

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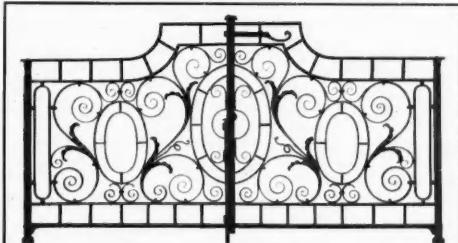
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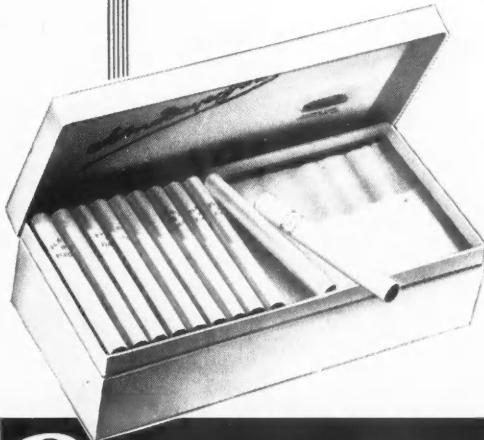
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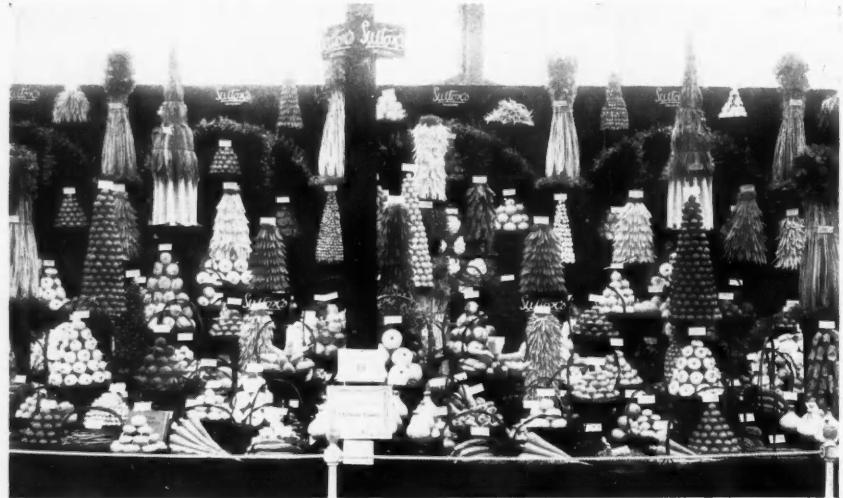
3*p 12*d**

THE SOUTHPORT SHOW

INE annual exhibitions have furnished ample proof that the decision of the County Borough of Southport to run a flower show was not only an eminently wise one from its own point of view, but was undoubtedly in the interests of those members of the horticultural trade who have consistently supported this great Show since its inception. Inspired by the confidence gained in and the successes of past years, those responsible for the organisation have added still further to the prestige that this exhibition has won for itself in the annals of horticulture, and it is no mean achievement, of which both the authorities at Southport and the various exhibitors may well be proud, that, notwithstanding the difficult times, the ninth Show, held last week in the pleasant surroundings of Victoria Park, must be ranked as one of the best of the series, exceeding in size its immediate predecessors and revealing distinct superiority in the general standard and quality of the display. No gardener can afford to neglect such sources as this vast exhibition offers when trying to discover new and promising material for any part of his garden, particularly at a time of year when renewals to the planting scheme are being contemplated and the work of renovation can be put in hand almost at once, and all who garden, especially in the north, will find in the Southport Show a place of stimulus and education as well as of enjoyment. In conjunction with the exhibition the National Rose Society held its annual provincial show, and this, along with a special competitive display of sweet peas, contributed considerably to the interest and variety of the Show, which in its season has no equal either in size or in magnificence.

If those aristocrats of the late summer and autumn garden, the gladioli and dahlias, again played a leading rôle in the display, they were amply supported by a full cast of hardy border flowers where each was of established reputation, by a variety of trees and shrubs, roses, rock plants, ornamental greenhouse plants, aquatic and moisture-loving subjects, including hardy ferns, and by fruit and vegetables. Perhaps the magnificent avenue of ornamental foliage plants was the most outstanding feature in the Show. Certainly they have never been better shown or in such numbers for many years, and all the exhibits reached a remarkably high level of excellence. With a collection of incomparable beauty, embracing crotons, caladiums, kentia palms and Nandina domestica, which afforded an admirable foil to groups of auratum lilies, orchids, *Liliums Henryi* and *speciosum*, and achimenes, Sir George Kenrick of Edgbaston, Birmingham, gained the first honours of a silver challenge trophy for a collection of miscellaneous fine foliage plants in and out of bloom, with Messrs. J. Cypher and Sons second; and in the second class, for a group of ornamental foliage plants not in bloom. Mr. W. R. Manning was placed first with a charming and well arranged exhibit.

Messrs. Suttons have often shown in the past their skill and ingenuity in the arrangement of a display of vegetables, but seldom have they ever staged a finer collection than on this occasion, which gained for them the silver challenge trophy awarded for



THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES ARRANGED BY MESSRS. SUTTONS

Awarded the trophy for the most meritorious non-competitive exhibit in the Show

the most meritorious non-competitive exhibit in the Show. Comprising almost every kind of vegetable, it was an object lesson both in vegetable cultivation and in staging, and the exhibit afforded plenty of proof that vegetables can be made just as attractive as flowers under practised hands. The celery, leeks, cauliflowers and onions were of remarkable quality and only equalled by the excellence of the many other kinds represented, including peas, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, turnips, and the more ornamental capsicums and chili.

Another outstanding display was the collection of aquatic and moisture-loving plants, arranged so admirably by that expert grower, Mr. Amos Perry. The exhibit took the form of a broad stream with three pools whose surfaces were starred with water lilies in white, yellow and red, and whose margins were furnished with an amazing variety of handsome grasses and other moisture-loving plants. The planting was skilfully done and revealed the charming contrasts in form and texture as well as in colouring that can be secured by a suitable selection of waterside material and its careful disposition. From the mossy banks arose colonies of the handsome-leaved and almost hardy *Thalia dealbata* and *calocassias*, whose foliage provided such a splendid foil to the clumps of graceful *Zebra* grass, *Porcupine Quill*, *Eulalia gracillima*, and various species of *cyperus*. Drifts of day lilies, the rich crimson *Lobelia Huntsman*, and the feathery wands of astilbes lent colour to the banks, where were also a number of aquatic plants, including the very rare red-flowered form of *Nuphar japonicum*.

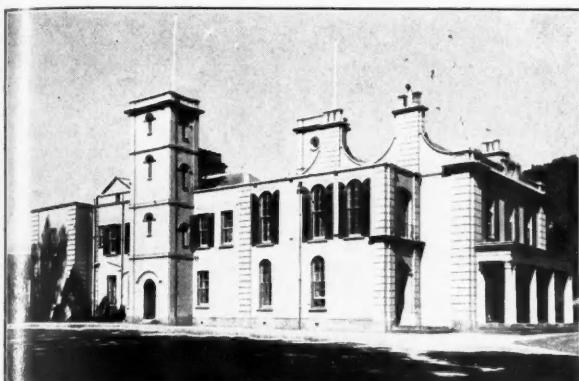
For its artistic arrangement as well as for the quality and variety of the flowers, none of the exhibits of gladioli compared in excellence with that sent by Messrs. Unwins from their nurseries at Histon. For some years now Messrs. Unwins, realising the possibilities presented by the primulinus gladioli, have devoted considerable time and attention to their improvement, and their exhibit this year bore witness to the success that has attended their efforts. Many of their newer varieties are far

superior in form and colouring to existing named kinds, and in their collection Orange Perfection, Histon Glory, Winsome, Cherry, Clarion, and Apricot Queen were among the most outstanding of the named seedlings. In front of the gladioli ran a wide bed planted with their fine race of dwarf hybrid dahlias which showed the remarkable range of colouring that is now embraced by this splendid strain as well as their excellent dwarf and compact habit and free-flowering qualities. If Messrs. Unwins excel with the primulinus section of the race, Messrs. Mairs, the Scottish growers, are equally successful with the large-flowered types, and their exhibit, including such handsome varieties as Betty Snow, Jessie, Faust, The Sultan, and King George, showed to what pitch of perfection the large-flowered gladiolus has been brought. Messrs. Baths and Messrs. Daniels also showed collections of all the standard varieties; while Messrs. Dobbie had some splendid and well grown varieties of Messrs. Mairs' raising; and Messrs. Webbs and Messrs. Toogoods made a feature of them in their mixed groups. Messrs. Gibson and Amos, Messrs. D. Stewart and Messrs. W. H. Simpson, who arranged them along with their fine varieties of antirrhinums, also had good displays. Gladioli were also represented in



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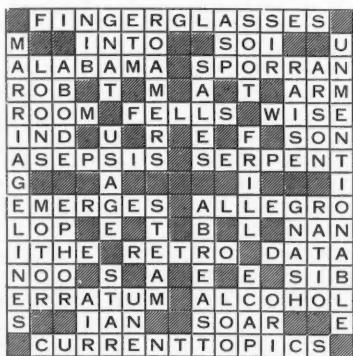
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SOLUTION to No. 134.

The clues for this appeared in August 20th issue.



ACROSS.

1. It takes five words to express the London ice cream vendor's invitation.
9. A muscle.
10. Barkis was.
11. One of the stork family.
12. Even if you are 6 you may still have this.
13. Pie popular at bazaars.
16. A disfigurement distinctly 6.
17. You must have had these some time or other.
18. Might be called a literal hair-splitter.
21. A plain man from South America.
23. You can find this word in 19.
24. Garden pests.
25. Vegetable of a certain age in modern parlance.
28. Intense pain.
29. Fingerless, but reversed.
30. A weasel's so easily this from a stoat, *Punch* once assured us.

DOWN.

1. Open.
2. Applicable to many a fox.
3. The end of a game.
4. More successful in Germany apparently than over here.
5. Draught for fairy folk.
6. Two sisters in a fairy tale were.
7. A little letter from Greece.
8. Always a popular event at a gymkhana (four words).
14. A kinder word for 6.
15. A singular feature of an East Coast county.
19. Despoils.
20. A human animal sometimes encountered in the country.
21. Destroyed Pompeii.
22. Nathan's poor man's cherished possession.
26. With a Latin spring after it you can buy it from 18.
27. Dürer could this superlatively.

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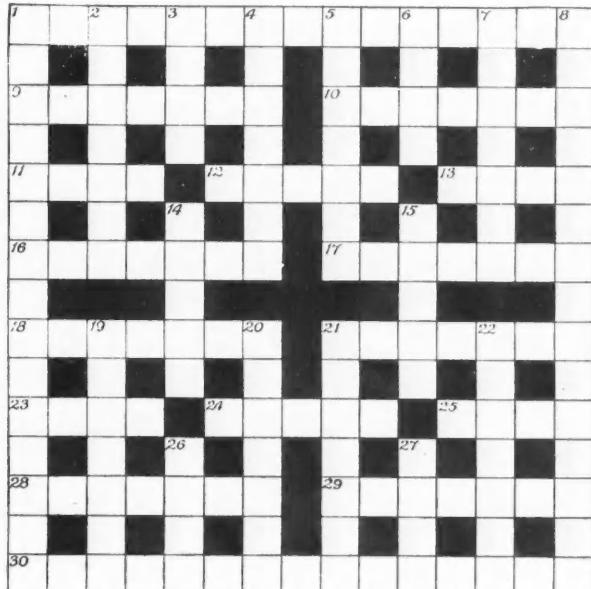
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"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 136

A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 136, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, September 8th, 1932.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 136.

The winner of Crossword No. 134 is Miss H. G. Williams, Four Winds, Broadmayne, Dorchester, Dorset.



Name

Address



THE WELL ARRANGED DISPLAY OF GLADIOLI FROM MESSRS.
UNWINS

Several new primulinus varieties were a feature of this group



THE ADMIRABLE GROUP OF ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS
SHOWN BY SIR GEORGE KENRICK

Orchids and lilies were well shown in this charming display



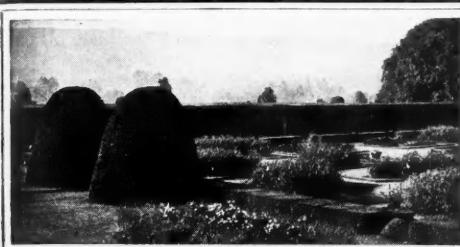
LILIES, GLADIOLI AND ZINNIAS IN THE EXHIBIT STAGED BY
MESSRS. CARTERS

Messrs. Carters' mixed collection of flowers, which included their fine strain of zinnias, the striking Nasturtium Golden Gleam, celosias, gloxinias, as well as an admirable group of *Lilium speciosum*.

The most striking displays of border flowers were those staged in competition by Messrs. Bees and Messrs. Pritchards, who gained first place respectively in Classes 23 and 24 for collections of cut flowers of perennials, and thus repeated their successes of previous years. Both in arrangement and quality Messrs. Bees' collection was of remarkable excellence, and the lilies, such as *Henryi*, *tigrinum*, *auratum* and *speciosum*, and the colonies of kniphofias, have seldom been shown in better condition. Red hot pokers were also a striking feature in Messrs. Pritchard's group and were well supported by all the other aristocrats of the late summer border, such as *crinums*, *thalictrum*, *antholyza*, *phloxes* and *heleniums*. Messrs. Hewitts staged an attractive group, a feature of which was some groups of seedling *delphiniums*, including many white-flowered kinds, with handsome spikes and of good constitution. They also had that fine newcomer to the *heleniums* called *Moerheim Beauty*, a variety that is too good to be without in any border. *Phloxes* were a feature in many groups, notably those from Messrs. Fairbairn and Messrs. Forbes, while they were also well shown by Messrs. Wells, Messrs. Artindale, and Messrs. Bakers, who, as is their custom, staged a most artistic display. *Montbretias*, to judge from the exhibits, are coming more and more into their own, with their development and improvement in the last few years, and there was no better display of them than that staged by Messrs. Barrs, who had a comprehensive collection of all the best varieties that have come from Earlham Hall. Among the best were *Jessie*, *His Majesty*, *Lady Wilson*, *Jason* and *Red Knight*, and they made a most pleasing exhibit grouped along with *Liliums* *Henryi* and *tigrinum* and edged with a broad band of yellow and blue *statice* and *gypsophila*. Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon never fail to achieve distinction with their *delphiniums* and *begonias*, and in their collection of the former such varieties as *Boy Blue*, *Lady Edith*, *Lady Eleanor*, *Blue Gown* and *Lady Holt* were outstanding; while among the *begonias* *Florence Bigland*, *Albatross*, *H. Frankling* and *Queen of the Belgians* were most striking. Carnations were represented by a particularly fine group from Messrs. Engelmann, and another from Messrs. Allwoods, who also showed their *Allwoodii* varieties; while *dahlias* were especially well shown by Messrs. Dobbie, who made a feature of the large-flowered decorative varieties, such as *Mme A. Breuls*, *Dr. Helmuth Spath* and *Giant Kreimhilde*; Messrs. Carter Page; and Dickson and Robinson.

From the Donard Nursery Company came an interesting group of shrubs and hardy flowers. Included in their collection were *Eucryphia pinatifolia*, *Hoheria sexstylosa*, *Senecio spicata*, many varieties of heaths, and the Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*. Some excellent collections of roses were staged, in addition to the competitive groups, in the National Rose Society's Show; and Messrs. Dicksons, Messrs. McGredy, Messrs. Dobbie and Messrs. Ben Cant showed all the leading varieties that are now at the gardener's disposal, including such fine varieties as *Trigo*, *Sir Henry Segrave*, *Edith Nellie Perkins*, *Shot Silk*, *Golden Glory*, *Duchess of Atholl*, *Lady Forteviot*, *McGredy's Ivory*, *Mrs. John Bell*, *Dame Edith Helen*, *Mrs. Sam McGredy*, *Mrs. A. R. Barraclough*, and *Dazla*. In the competition for new seedling roses, a certificate of merit was won by Messrs. Dobbie and Co. for a new hybrid tea variety called *Madge Wildfire*, with full medium-sized blooms of a deep rich carmine pink, that promises well. Messrs. Dobbie were also placed first in the class for an exhibit of any species or variety of flower introduced within the last ten years with their fine *Golden Gleam Nasturtium*.

In the amateur competitive classes, considerable interest always attaches to the exhibits of fruit, and on this occasion the challenge trophy for the best decorated table of fruit was won by the Marchioness of Tweeddale, with Lord Rosebery second. The Earl of Strathmore gained premier honours in the class for twelve bunches of grapes; while Viscount Clive and Captain Hayhurst were others to win honours for their fruit. The classes for wild flowers again proved most popular, while the vegetable classes were also well filled, the individual exhibits showing a high standard of skill both in culture and arrangement. G. C. T.



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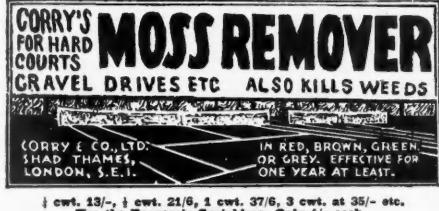
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Autumn Show, chiefly for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, September 27th and 28th

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THE LADIES' FIELD

Autumn Styles Show some Distinct Changes this Year

WHILE we are all climbing the purple slopes of the heather moors, bathing in the sea, or lying basking on brown ribbed sand, Paris is busy unfolding her schemes for the autumn and winter.

This year the late autumn will usher in the deep fur cape. In the days when du Maurier was drawing pictures of charming willowy women for *Punch*, the "coachman's cape," as it was then called, was one of the most fashionable items, and reached just below the shoulders. This winter the fur cape, especially of the shaved or close furs, is to reach as low as the hips, and will be of a pelt which will match the frock with which it is worn. It will be more reminiscent of the 'forties than of the 'eighties, but it will not be without its smartness—for what genuine novelty was ever without a certain *chic*?—while it will impose none of the strain upon a delicate fur that one finds in the case of a well-fitting coat. Some of the new capes of to-morrow will, besides, be of the cross-over description which is always rather a becoming shape, and, curiously enough, suits a woman who can lay no claim to being slim, as well as her more sylph-like sister, and all of these seem to look better in such fur as astrakhan-broadtail and anything which is shaved down to a satiny surface.

But the two outstanding features of the autumn, as everyone "in the know" is fully aware, are the wrap-over skirt and the full collar of the Toby description. The "wrap-over" is far from being unfamiliar to us, and is, to my mind, another economy, as it keeps the skirt from straining over the knees and makes it look new and taut. But if it is not a novelty for day wear it is decidedly so for the evening, with the wrap-over at the back instead of the front, and it is in this latter guise that it is so fashionable. In the new designs for day wear, too, the wrap-over, instead of being in front, is at the side, which very much improves the set of the skirt.

Peggy Morris has so much that is new and charming in Paris fashions at her wonderful black and white salons at 52, Grosvenor Street, W.1, that it is very difficult to tear oneself away from a contemplation of her autumn modes. An evening gown of pure white lacquered satin—like snow with the sun on it—was spliced into a lovely line, with for decoration a brilliant diamanté clip; and with this was worn an evening coat of geranium red velvet, the sleeves terminating in full bags and the square-cut neck fastened with a huge mother-o'-pearl disc. Very few of her tweeds for the autumn are patterned, nearly all having a rough surface and a lovely texture—a soft purplish brown tweed, having the little coat fastened with a mammoth hook and eye of beige wood and finished with a draped scarf of wonderfully "dressed" chamois leather. I saw this purplish brown again in a sports suit with a suède coat fastened to the tweed skirt at the back with a belt studded with graduated steel "nail-heads."

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.



The Cossack cap is one of the novelties which Fashion has prepared for the coming autumn and winter season. It is rather higher than the fur cap of the immediate past and is very becoming, especially when carried out in a smooth dark fur. A cap of this description requires no additional decoration, although a supplementary touch in the form of one of the new clips or a stiff cockade looks very well in some instances. A muff of the same fur will be almost inevitable this winter.

The suit with a cape among the features of the coming autumn, but this year there are many different lengths to be seen, from the short shoulder cape to that of hip length. Another feature shown in the illustration on the left is the new footgear in suède with perforated wings on one side, as well as other decoration, in calf skin. There is, in fact, more diversity in the matter of shoes and gloves this season than there has been for many years.



WATER-DIVINING AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION

BETWEEN the Scylla of being ready to believe anything and the Charybdis of being able to believe nothing that cannot be demonstrated, most of us go our way, sometimes inclined in the one direction and sometimes in the other. If the inexplicable promises great advantage, that serves generally to increase the scepticism of the sceptical. The curious and most interesting power of the water diviner might be taken as a case in point. The diviner's rod discovers vast potential wealth in water, but the diviner himself is often quite a simple person, a child or unlettered man, and the name by which he so often goes—the "dowser"—has a distinct suggestion of the second-rate and unimportant about it. These are some of the reasons, perhaps, which have made a general faith in the application of water divining to practical purposes slow to grow. Another, as is pointed out by the authors in a fascinating little book, *The Diviner's Rod*, which has recently come into our hands, is that, though the power of divining the presence of water is a gift which may be present in almost anyone, the knowledge and practice which serve to harness it to commercial uses are rare. Perhaps there are thousands to-day who could find water, but the two partners in the firm of Messrs. John Mullins and Sons of Bath are probably unique in an experience which has enabled them time after time, not only to discover the presence of water, but to give an estimate of the volume of the spring and the depth at which it could be tapped. Their judgment has, in numberless cases, proved to be not only correct but on the side of moderation in that the spring has been discovered a few feet or inches nearer than stated and the volume of water proved, invariably, more, not less, than Messrs. Mullins have guaranteed. Their father, Mr. John Mullins, was the founder of the firm, and the many accounts of his own successes and those of his sons given in this small green volume make it as entrancing reading as any fairy tale; in fact, a fairy tale with practical application, as many a landowner may find in it the means of discovering that "pot of gold," a practical and cheap water supply. It is extremely interesting to read the earlier references to water finding by the diviner's rod. Lady Milbanke, writing of her own success in 1772 by this method, tells us that she tried to discover water for friends, but "under a promise of secrecy!" To-day Messrs. John Mullins are able to give us a list of forty-one

large public bodies, such as the Bath City Council; and big firms, such as Fry's Chocolate Factory at Somerdale; and private landowners, such as the Marquess of Bath, on whose estates water has recently been discovered by them, a minimum guaranteed and in every case reached, in many cases more than doubled. The art of water divining has, apparently, been actually known, according to Professor Barrett, only from about the fifteenth century, and has generally been regarded rather as a superstition than as an inexplicable phenomenon. This small book of the brilliant records of what Messrs. Mullins have effected should certainly persuade anyone in need of a water supply to employ them, particularly as, having perfect faith in their own powers, they have in numberless cases worked on a guarantee involving that the water supply shall fulfil their predictions or no charge be made. They are experienced water engineers, able to carry out the

business of a water supply from its discovery to its adaptation for daily use, and the fact that they are under the patronage of the War Office and the Crown Land Commissioners will do away with the last hesitation even of sceptics.

A PAINTLESS GOLF BALL

At the recent Open Championship at Prince's, Sandwich, much interest was aroused by the Spalding balls which some of the American professionals had brought specially over with them to play with. They were said to be paintless, and people wondered how they could be so perfectly white. That ball, which is called the True-Flite, can now be got here, because on September 1st Messrs. A. G. Spalding and Brothers began selling them in England. The cover is white all through, not superficially, but down to the winding, and a hardening process gives them the highest possible degree of polish. The painting of golf balls is a process that has been brought to a point of great accuracy and efficiency, because it is obvious that paint unevenly put on would spoil the flight. Even with the greatest possible accuracy tiny mistakes must occur, and so Spaldings thought that it would be better still to do without paint at all. Hence this most interesting ball. Moreover, it is not only interesting, but, as we can say from experience, an admirable ball to play with in every way, and by reason of the whiteness all through it has a wonderful lasting power. It seems likely to be a real discovery in the art of ball-making.



AN EARLY WATER-FINDER,
CHARLES ADAMS of ROWBERROW

Reprinted from "A Narrative of Practical Experiments" (1853) in "The Diviner's Rod"

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted AT THE RATE OF 2D. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools, no solids, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

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ROWLAND BROS., Bletchley, Estab. 1874. London Showrooms: 40–42, Oxford St., W. FIT AND BE FIT.—Alder's Belts for Men, from 15/-, are made by belt makers of 40 years' experience. Illustrated List free.—ALDER'S BELT CO., Dept. C.L., Lake Road, Portsmouth.

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DONEGAL HANWOVEN TWEED. Handknit Stockings, etc., always in stock. Tweed patterns free on request.—MANAGER, Lissadell, Sligo, Irish Free State.

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.—Owner famous vineyards near Reims offers private Cuvée (extra dry), 84/- doz., duty and carriage paid; send 8½ sample quart (5-pint).—A. COLLIN, c/o VAN OPPEN & CO., 90, Bartholomew Close, E.C. 1.

GARDEN AND FARM

FENCING.—Chestnut pale fencing for the garden and general purposes; garden screening for screening and protecting plants, seed beds, etc.; interlaced fencing, park pale fencing, gates, flower and tree stakes, etc.—THE STANLEY UNDERWOOD CO., LTD., 24, Shottermill, Haslemere, Surrey.

RUSTIC Houses, Arches, Fencing, Perogolas, Bridges, Seats, Poles, Rustic Wood; re-thatching and repairs, etc.—INMAN AND CO., Rustic Works, Streatham, Manchester.

BRITISH BULBS.—Daffodils Emperor, Empress, Gardenia, Sir Watkin, 60/-; finest mixed, 42/- 1,000.—A. LEON, St. Mary's, Scilly.

DOGS FOR SALE AND WANTED

WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Puppies for sale, from 2 guineas; dogs at stud, 1 guinea.—Please send for particulars, BROWN, Walton Lodge, Surbiton, Norwiche.

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MINK BREEDING.—Enquiries and inspection (by appointment) invited for young stock bred here from specially selected, imported, darkest Quebec parents.—WALTON, Springfield Dukes, Chelmsford.

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OUT OF SEASON is the time to read books on Sport. Indoor-days are best for planning flower beds. To-day—said for the Complete List of "COUNTRY LIFE," LTD., 20, Tavistock Street, W.C. 2.



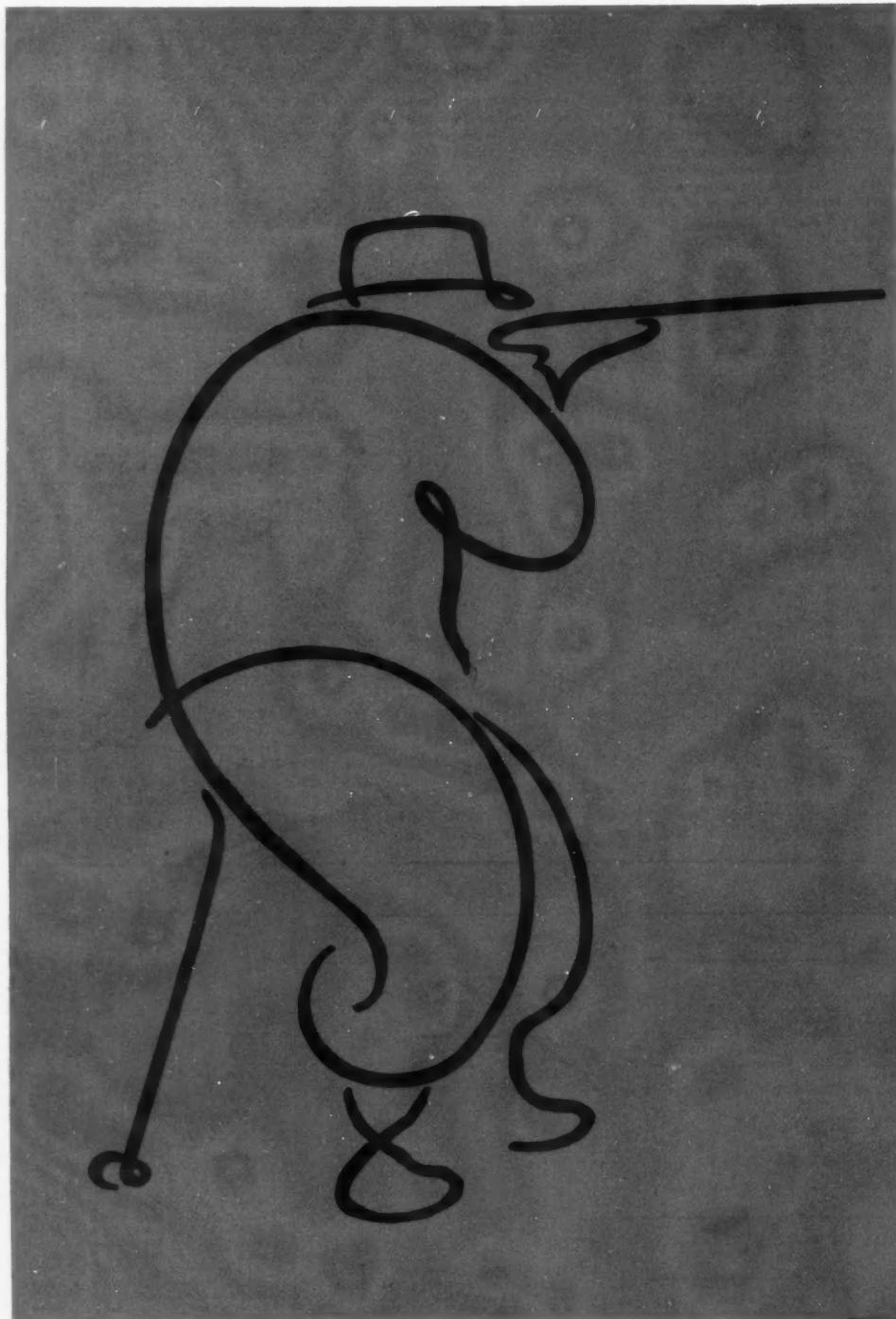
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